REGISTERED No. 17—1874

The Bombay Gazet

No. 7,968.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNES[illegible] 19, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	26
Monthly	6	Monthly	0

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2¼ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2¼ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "ASSYRIA," 1,491 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchesox, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 20th August 1874, at 4 P.M.

August 1874.		September 1874.	
Leaves BOMBAY	20	Leaves Madras	4
„ Carwar	22	„ Coconada	6
„ Narrakal	26	„ Vizagapatam	7
„ Allepy	26	„ Bimlipatam	7
„ Tuticorin	28	„ Gopaulpore	8
„ Colombo	29	„ False Point	9
„ Galle	30	Arrives at CALCUTTA	11
„ Negapatam Sept.	2		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1874, to the end of August excepting at Carwar, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports on the Malabar Coast. The Steamers will however call at these ports weather permitting. Passengers can almost always be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, and at Alleppey.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF AND KURRACHEE.

Cargo and Passengers [illegible] with the Euphrates and T[illegible]rch, to and from [illegible] Navigation Interchange.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

[illegible]

„ Mahomerah	3	„ Kurrachee	[illegible]
Arrive BUSREH	4	Arrive BOMBAY	25

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock, and an extra steamer on every Saturday at the same hour.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander J. Avern, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 19th August 1874, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship "KURRACHEE," 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander T. Nailer, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 22nd August 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st, *of each month.*

PASSENGERS, RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Alexandria	39	25		9-10	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"INDIA," to sail on TUESDAY, 1st September 1874.

"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st October 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

J. NEUBERG,
GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES,

OF THE FOLLOWING SIZES.

15 by 21 inches.	23 by 28 inches.
18 by 24 do.	22 by 32 do.
19 by 25 do.	20 by 30 do.

SUPERFINE
CARD BOARDS,
FOR MOUNTING PHOTOGRAPHS OR DRAWINGS.

CARTE DE VISITE,
MOUNTS.

BALL PROGRAMMES,
OF EXQUISITE PATTERNS.

BALL PROGRAMME PENCILS.

SEWING MACHINES.
WHEELER AND WILSON'S
LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,
HALF COVER.

"THE MANCHESTER"
HAND SEWING MACHINE.
An extremely serviceable, compact little Machine.
Price—Rs. 25 each.
CASH.

GALVANIZED IRON
BATH TUBS,
STRONG, SERVICEABLE,
Specially adapted for
DISTRICT USE.

HARMONIUMS,
BY BIETHEIMER OF STUTTGART,
In Solid Oakwood Case, constructed for India.
PRICES ARE FIXED EXTREMELY LOW TO ENSURE A SPEEDY SALE.

J. NEUBERG.

COALS.—STEAM COAL certified by practical men equal to any and superior to most in India.

For particulars and Prices apply to HEAD OFFICE, 79, Clive Street, Calcutta.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 21st August, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. HYDASPES, (2,984 Tons, and 450 H.P., Captain D. Rennoldson, will leave for Suez, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Ancona and Venice, but not for Malta, Gibraltar or Southampton.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Venice and Marseilles.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 14th August 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 24th August 1874, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TRAVANCORE, (1,900 tons and 400 H.P.,) Captain Chas. Anderson, R.N.R. will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 21st August.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 10th August 1874.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

UNDER Contract with Government, STEAM FERRY BOATS ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

	1st Class.			2nd Class.			3rd Class.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Oorun	2	0	0	0	8	0	0	4	0
Hog Island	2	0	0	0	12	0	0	6	0
Oolwa	3	0	0	0	12	0	0	6	0
Rewas	2	0	0	0	12	0	0	6	0
Dhurrumtur	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	0

The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and returning leaves Oolwa at 11 A.M.

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9-30 A.M., and returning leaves Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 17th December 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & CO.,
40, MEADOW STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock p.m., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40—

A quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Muslin, Scarfs and Chintz.

200 bolts Canvas No. 5, 2 cases Scales, 2 cases assorted Tura Screws, 3 cases Combs, 1 case Gilt Watch Guards, 1 case Parsee Shirts, 1 case Brushes, &c.

1 Panorama Mechanical Picture Case.

On account and risk of Nowrojee Cowasjee Mistry—

A few lots of assorted size ready-made Frames, and assorted Frame Flower Ornaments.

On account and risk of Gella Heerjee—

H.R.C—16-25—5 Cases superior White Shirtings.

On account of Abdoolcader Abdoolhosen—

5 Bales Printing Paper of 40 lbs.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & Co.

Bombay, 19th August 1874.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 20th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms a quantity of Grey and Colored Piece Goods, &c. &c.

[illegible]

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 19th August 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POONA RACES—1874.

The following fresh Races are notified:—

FOURTH DAY, TUESDAY, 15th SEPTEMBER.

The Royal Artillery Cup—Value Rs. 800, presented by the Officers of the R. A., in Kirkee and Poona. For Arabs and Country breds who before coming to the post have never started for a Flat Race (Gymkhana excepted), the property of Officers of H. M.'s Services or Members of one of the Clubs. Weight for age and class raised 1½ stone; Gymkhana winners 5 lbs. extra. G. R., and those who have never ridden the winner in a Race (Gymkhana excepted) allowed 4 lbs.

Entrance—12 Noon, 21st August .... 1 G. M.

„ „ 1st September .... 3 G. M.

when the Race will close. Distance 1 Mile.

A Steeple Chase.—For all Horses, Rs. 500 from the Fund. Arabs, 10 st. 7lbs.; Country-breds, 11 st. 7 lbs; Walers, 13 st. 7 lbs.; previous winners of any Steeplechase, once 5 lbs., twice 9 lbs., oftener 12 lbs. extra. Mare and Gelding allowances. G. R., and those who have never won a Steeplechase allowed 4lbs. The full amount will only be given if three Horses, *bona-fide* the property of different owners, start. If two, Rs. 250. No public money given for a Walk Over.

To close and name 1st September. Entrance 2 G. M. About 3 miles, over a fair chasing Course. To be run within a week after the 17th September. The day to be fixed hereafter.

H. W. ROOKE, Captain, R.A.,
Honorary Secretary.

14th August 1874.

NOTICE.—ALL INTERESTS and LIABILITIES of Messrs. MERWANJI SHORABJI DUMRI, KAWASJI ADERJI KALAPESY, SHORABJI MANEKJI DUMRI, and DINSHA MANEKJI DUMRI, in the Firm of Messrs. MANEKJI and ADERJI & Co., of Rajkote and Wudwan, CEASE from the 10th August 1874, from which date they RETIRE from the said Firm. From that date Messrs. MUNCHERJI MANEKJI DUMRI and EDULJI ADERJI KALAPESY will CARRY on the said Firm, collect all Assets and pay all Liabilities of the said Firm.

મેરવાનજી શોરાબજી ડમરી સહી.

કાવસજી આદરજી સહી.

શોરાબજી માણેકજી સહી.

DINSHAWJEE MANICKJEE DUMREE.

Rajkote, 10th August 1874.

WE the Undersigned, MUNCHERJI MANECKJI DUMRI and EDULJI ADERJI KALAPESY, hereby notify that the abovementioned Messrs. Merwanji Shorabji Dumri, Kawasji Aderji Kalapesy, Shorabji Maneckji Dumri, and Dinshaw Maneckji Dumri, having retired from the Firm of Messrs. Maneckji and Aderjee & Co., of Rajkote and Wudwan, from the 10th August 1874, the said Firm will be carried on by us from that date, and we shall recover the Assets and pay the Liabilities of the said Firm.

મનચેરજી માણેકજી સહી.

એદલજી આદરજીની સહી.

Rajkote, 10th August 1874.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA similar to those which are incorporated in the *Indian Travellers' Guide.*

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

D. S. KEMP & CO.
HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A shipment of this fine WINE has just been received, and the Undersigned are now bottling it. It is, as usual, in excellent order.

Per Dozen ..... Rs. 10 0

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

KINLOCH'S WINES, CATALAN, &c.

Stocks of these are again replenished, and we have to offer the following, which, we do not hesitate to say, cannot be surpassed in this market :—

	Per dozen Rs.
SHERRY—Reform	15
„ Virgin	17
„ Diamond	21
„ Amontillado	28
PORT—Double Diamond	22
CATALAN—White	15
„ Red	15
CLARET—St. Julien	21
HOCH—Rudesheim	23
„ Nierstein	19
CHABLIS—Superior	18
CHAMPAGNE—Quarts	30
„ Pints	16
MOSELLE—Quarts	30
„ Pints	16
BRANDY—Royal Cognac	19
„ Raynard's	27
WHISKEY—Fine old Irish	24

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following Sales by Public Auction will be held at ALIBAG, the first before the Collector on WEDNESDAY, the 9th September 1874, and following days, and the last two before the Huzoor Deputy Collector of Kolaba, on MONDAY, the 7th September 1874, and following days :—

1. Abkari Farms.
2. Right of Removing Sand, Earth, and Stone from the foreshore.
3. Drawing Bherli Mad Juice.

For further particulars application to be made to the Collector of Kolaba at Alibag.

C. R. OVANS, Acting Collector.

Kolaba Collector's Office, Alibag, 14th August 1874.

FOR SALE, a fine-toned boudoir Grand PIANO by Cramer, made for India, in brass-bound Mahogany Case. Apply to T. HAMILTON, Ahmednuggur. Price delivered in Bombay or Poona, Rs. 650.

THE DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 100 per Share, for the year ending 30th June 1874, will be paid on and after TUESDAY, the 1st September 1874, to the Shareholders of the Company on production of the Share Certificates, at the Registered Office, No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

Bombay, 15th August 1874.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 65 per SHARE, for the Half-year ending 30th June 1874, will be paid to the Shareholders at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Hornby Row, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for the Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th to 26th INSTANT, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE,
Agents.

Bombay, 18th August 1874.

THE COLABA PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held on the Company's premises, Colaba, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of August 1874, at 3 o'clock P.M., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report, and audited Statement of Accounts to the 30th June 1874.
II. To declare a Dividend.
III To appoint two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation.
IV. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration, and to consider any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
For the London, Asiatic and American Company, Limited,
A. E. ASHLEY, Joint Manager,
Secretaries.

Bombay, 18th August 1874.

BROACH COTTON COMPANY (Limited).—At an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company, HELD TO-DAY, at 3 P.M., the following Resolutions, passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 3rd instant, were approved of and confirmed :—

1st.—"That Two Shares be substituted for Five Shares as the number requisite to qualify a Shareholder for the Office of Director, and that Clause 55 of the Articles of Association be amended accordingly."

2nd.—"That the Directors be empowered when, and as they may deem it advisable, to remove a portion of the Gins and one or more of the Presses from the Company's Establishments at Broach and Pallej, to some of the neighbouring districts."

By Order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 18th August 1874.

NOTICE.—On the 12th instant, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. published an Advertisement in the "Times of India," in which they asserted that under instructions from the Executive Engineer they purpose to sell by Public Auction, on the 19th instant, certain Property belonging to the Undersigned, described in the said Advertisement. As the Undersigned is not in any way indebted to any Executive Engineer, Messrs. Mehrjee, Johnston & Co. are warned against trespassing upon the said Property under any such instructions, and the Executive Engineer referred to is required publicly to disclaim having given any such instructions to Messrs. Mehrjee, Johnston & Co.; in default whereof legal proceedings will be taken against the said Messrs. Mehrjee, Johnston and Co., the said Executive Engineer, and all other persons, who, acting under the said instructions, shall trespass upon the said property.

BHAWOO RAGHOBA.

No. 1, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay, 18th August 1874.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS.
(PRIZE MEDAL, 1873.)
Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card
SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

ONE or TWO GENTLEMEN can have an airy upper ROOM with or without BOARD in a Family at Lime Grove, No. 150, Middle Colaba.

TO LET, the Upper Part of the HOUSE in Church Gate Street, lately in the occupation of the Government Telegraph Department.—Apply to WATSON & Co., Church Gate Street.

NOTICES.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY (Limited).

TO BE INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANY'S ACTS, 1862 AND 1867.

CAPITAL £300,000, IN 29,985 ORDINARY SHARES OF £10 EACH, AND 150 FOUNDERS' SHARES OF £1 EACH.

To be issued in 150 Founders' Shares of £1 each, to be paid in full on allotment, and 29,985 Ordinary Shares of £10 each, of which £1 is to be paid on application, and £1 on allotment. The remainder in Calls of £1 per Share, subject to a Month's Notice, It is proposed to allot one-third of the ordinary shares to India. It is not anticipated that more than £3 per Share will be called for the first twelve months, but if required, then in the manner above stated.

Directors.

JAMES BARLOW, Esq. (Chairman), Manufacturer, Croft House, Accrington.
JAMES SWINDELLS, Esq., Cotton Spinner, Lees, near Manchester.
SAMUEL TWEEDALE, Esq., Cotton Spinner (Mellor and Tweedale), Rochdale.
WILLIAM WALMSLEY, Esq, Cotton Manufacturer, Manchester and Oswaldtwistle.
JOHN BLACK, Esq., Merchant, Moss Bank, Whalley Range Manchester.
ELI HARROP, Esq., Cotton Spinner, Lees, near Manchester.

Bankers :—

THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Manchester and London.
ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Bombay.

One Hundred Rupees, at two Shillings per Rupee, paid in Bombay, will constitute the equivalent of Ten-pound share paid in England.

A considerable portion of the Shares allotted to India has already been subscribed for, and the remainder is hereby offered for general Subscription.

Prospectuses and forms of application may be had from J. H. LATIMER, Esq., at the temporary offices of the Company, 8, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

A copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association may be seen at the offices of Messrs. CHALK and TURNER, Solicitors, Bombay.

For further Particulars see previous Advertisements.

UMBALLA ENGLISH St. LEGER PARI MUTUEL, 1874.

Tickets, Rs. (10) ten.

No. 1 Pari Mutuel to back horses to win the St. Leger.

„ 2. „ „ „ „ 1, 2 3

Close at noon (gun-fire.) 16th September 1874. Telegrams attended to up to that time.

Applications and Remittances to be made

TO THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Umballa Sweeps, Umballa.
Full particulars on Thursday.
N.B.—Please write legibly.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

—TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of 500 Tons, more or less, of WROUGHT IRON SCRAP, which can be seen on application at the Locomotive Workshops, Byculla.

The parties tendering to specify the price per Ton, and the Scrap Iron to be removed at the expense of the purchaser within a month after the purchase has been completed.

Each Tender to be marked "Tender for Wrought Iron Scrap," sealed and addressed to the Agent, G. I. P. R., at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, before noon of the 22nd inst. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

C. W. HAWKINS,
Locomotive Superintendent.

Byculla, 13th August 1874.

LONDON GUARANTEE COMPANY (LIMITED).

Chief Offices, 61, Moorgate Street, E.C., London.

CAPITAL—£115,000 STERLING.

INDIAN BRANCH.

Chief Office, 6, Strand, Calcutta.

This Company is prepared to stand Security on behalf of Managers of the Court of Wards, Receivers and Administrators of Estates, and Persons (both European and Native) filling Situations of Trust and Responsibility.

Forms of Proposals, Rates of Premium, and every information will be forwarded on application to

GRINDLAY & Co., Managing Agents.

ESTABLISH[illegible]

CUTLE[illegible]

BOMBAY—Dean La[illegible]
CALCUTTA—Hare [illegible]

W[illegible]

H.M. THE QUEEN.
THE HIMALAYA CLUB.
THE NYNEE TAL CLUB.
THE SIRHIND CLUB.
THE BOMBAY CLUB.
THE WINDHAM CLUB.
THE ATHENÆUM CLU[illegible]
THE WESTERN INDIA [illegible]

CUTLER, PALMER [illegible] comprise every possible re[illegible]

Eight qualities of Clarets.
Two „ „ Sauterne.
Six „ „ Burgundy.
Four „ „ Champagne.
Ten „ „ German Wines.

BORDEAUX—RED & WHITE.

		Rupees Qts.	Pts.
Chateau Lafite or Mouton	Gold capsule	32	17
„ Rauzan	Black capsule	25	13½
„ Palmer	Blue capsule	22	12
„ Larose	Yellow capsule	19	10½
St. Julien	Green capsule	17	9½
Cantenac	Red capsule	16	9
St. Estephe	White capsule	14	—
Petit Medoc	Violet capsule	12	7½
Haut Sauternes	Red capsule	22	12
Barsac		17	9½

BURGUNDIES—RED & WHITE.

			Qts.	Pts.
Chambertin	Red	Labelled and Branded.	32	17
Nuits	Red		26	—
Volnay	Red		21	11½
Beaune	Red		18	—
Chablis (La Moutonne)	White		26	14
Chablis, light	White		17	9½

CHAMPAGNES.

(Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s and Wachter & Co.'s Brands.)

	Qts.	Pts.
Magnums, Finest Dry	86	—
Finest Dry Sparkling	44	23½
„ „ „ per Hamper of 24½-pints	27	—
Fine Dry Sparkling	38	20½
Good Sparkling (Star)	3[illegible]	18
Carte Blanche, "Sibadey's" Brand	24	—

GERMAN WINES.

	Qts.	Pts.
Nonpareil Sparkling Hock and Moselle	39	21
Sparkling Hock and Moselle, Muscatel	34	18½
Moselle (Still) Braunberger	27½	15½
Hock „ Johannisberger	42½	22½
„ „ Rudesheimer	27½	15½
„ „ Hochheimer	24½	14
„ „ Laubenheimer	16	9
Stein-Wein in Bocksbeutel	27½	—

Bi[illegible]
Green[illegible]
Brown[illegible]
Yellow se[illegible]
Pink seal, very dry
White seal, a good[illegible]
Marsala, Virgin, pale,[illegible]
Madeira, East India, very[illegible]

Sacramental Wine—Rota Tent[illegible]

PORTS.

Old Crusted (5 years in bottle), original seal	[illegible]
Invalid's Wine, Gold capsule	[illegible]
Black seal, Dessert Wine	[illegible]
Red seal, a good sound new Wine	19

SPIRITS.

		Rs.
Cognac, superior fine old pale	Black capsule	34
„ old pale	Yellow capsule	30
„ pale,	White capsule	27
„ pale.	Blue capsule	23
Rum, Old Jamaica, superior 1st quality.	„	24½
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	„	22
Whisky, Irish, 1st quality	„	22½
„ Scotch, 1st quality	„	22½
Geneva, in flasks	„	19

ASSORTED LIQUEURS.

Each Case containing 12 Pint bottles, viz.—

White Curaçao, Anti Cholera, Cherry Brandy, Crême de Thé, White Anisette, Curaçao Sec, Crême de Vanille, Noyeau de Martinique, Oranges Amères, Persicot, Roses sans Epines, Maraschino. — *per case.* 27½

LIQUEURS.

	Per dozen. Qts.	Pts.
Curaçao, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White	39	20
Maraschino di Zara, best	38	20
Noyeau	37	—
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	2[illegible]	15½
Orange Bitters, best	20½	—
Kill the Crow Bitters	28½	—

Terms :—*Three Months' Credit allowed, references being satisfactory. A liberal Discount for* Cash. *Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, Co-operative Societies, Merchants and Traders, who may be supplied direct from our London House if preferred.*

No Wines should be critically tasted for more than a week or so after delivery, as all descriptions require rest after being moved.

INDIA PALE ALE.—BASS'.—This article bottled by our London House, was so highly spoken of last season, that we have made arrangements to continue our shipments for the current year. Our present prices are as follows, viz :—

	Nett Cash with order.	Credit.
Casks containing 3 Dozen Quarts	Rs. 5 8 per Dozen.	Rs. 5 12 per Dozen.
„ „ Pints	„ 3 8 „	„ 3 12

BADHAM AND COMPANY'S SPECIAL KIT
for
OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS,
READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Air Pillows	5 0	Tooth Brush Guards	0 12	Deck Suits 10 to	17 0	Travelling Hats	3 8
Travelling Do	1 8	Tooth Brushes	0 8	Overland „	25 0	Cardigan Jackets very warm	9 8
English Feather	7 8	Nail Do.	0 14	„ Warm „	35 0	Sheets per pair	9 8
„ Horse Hair	7 8	Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case	9 8	Overcoats and Inverness Capes from	35 0	Pillow Cases each	1 4
Cork Mattrasses	19 8	Blankets each.	10 8	Dressing Gowns 9 to	20 0	Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks	12 8 to 23 0
Rug Straps	1 8	Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds from 10 to	15 0	Pyjamas (Each.)	3 0	Solid Leather „	49 0
Waterproof Coats	10 0	Resais or Quilt 7-8 to	12 8	Oxford Shirts (Each.)	6 0	Extra Large „	75 0
Linen Faced Collars, doz.	0 12	Best Beech Overland Chairs from 7-8 to	12 8	White do. (Each.)	4 8	Black Hide Bags	11 8
Linen „ „ „	6 0	Umbrellas with cover	9 0	Best Shrunk Flannel. (Each.)	8 0	Extra Large	24 0
Cambric Handkerchiefs „	5 0	Warm Gloves	1 14	Silk and Wool (Each.)	8 8	Cash Bags	6 12
Cotton Socks „	11 8	„ Mitts	1 8	Printed Cambric Shirts 4 to	4 8	Courier Bags	5 0
Warm do. „	15 8	„ Muffles	2 12	Soun Silk Shirts	11 0	Money Belts	2 8
Bathing Drawers, each	2 0	Pin Scarfs from	0 12	Under Vests 3-8 to	6 0	Soiled Linen Bags	4 12
Sponge Bags	2 0	Sailor's Knot from	1 8	„ Pants 6 to	8 0	Tiffin Baskets fitted 17 to	21 0
Sponges	3 8			Travelling Caps	3 8		
Soap Boxes	1 8						

Folding District or Croquet Chairs with fancy Carpet Seats, Rs. 9-8.

A LARGE STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING ALWAYS ON HAND.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
SIMLA, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

BRITISH AND BURMESE BURMAH.

A SERIES OF 70 VIEWS, SIZE 12 INCHES BY 10.

Price per Copy Rs. 3.

RAJPOOTANA.

A handsomely bound Album containing a series of 30 views of Ancient Temples and other Architectural remains, with copious letter-press descriptions by Professor Burgess, Archæologist to the Bombay Government, each Photograph 11 inches by 9 on cardboard, leaves 17 inches by 13.

PRICE PER COPY Rs. 100.

N.B.—A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO PURCHASERS OF LARGE PARCELS OF VIEWS.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(*Bombay Gazette*, 20th July 1874.)

Messrs. BOURNE and SHEPHERD have already won praise for the perfection to which they have brought the Photographic Art in India. Great as their reputation is, however, they have contrived to add to it by the publication of one of the handsomest volumes of Indian Pictures it has ever been our fortune to see.

(*Times of India*, 21st July 1874.)

The volume is beautifully got up and would be a most appropriate ornament for the drawing-room table.

NOTICES.

PROSPECTUS.

BANGALORE
GREAT DONCASTER ST. LEGER SWEEP.
FOR ALL INDIA.
TICKETS TEN RUPEES EACH.

Five per cent. will be deducted for the Club Racquet Court.

After deducting all expenses the balance will be divided follows :—

Two-thirds to the winner.
One-sixth to second horse.
One-twelfth to third horse.
One-twelfth to be divided amongst drawers of starters.

To close on Monday, 7th September 1874, and drawn next day at the Bangalore United Service Club.

No application for Tickets will be accepted after noon on the 7th September.

Number will not be allotted nor receipt acknowledged of first half of Currency Notes.

Applications accompanied by remittances to be addressed and made payable free of exchange in Bangalore to the

HONORARY SECRETARY,
Bangalore United Service Club, Bangalore.

Bangalore, 18th June 1874.

NOTICES.

FORT PRESS COMPANY.—The Undersigned are prepared to receive TENDERS for the PURCHASE of Five TWO-CYLINDER 11IN. RAM HYDRAULIC PRESSES, fitted with Cast Iron Cylinders, complete, by Nasmyth Wilson, and Co., the property of the Fort Press Company, Limited. The Presses can be inspected at the Fort and Colaba premises.

TENDERS TO BE HANDED IN NOT LATER THAN NOON ON MONDAY, THE 24th INSTANT.

By Order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 3, Church Lane, Bombay, 15th August 1874.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.—Mr. E. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

NOTICES.

PROSPECTUS.

THE UNITED SERVICES PROPRIETARY COLLEGE (Limited), FOR THE SONS OF OFFICERS OF THE NAVY AND ARMY.

REGISTERED UNDER THE "COMPANIES ACTS OF 1862 AND 1867."

By which the liability of each Shareholder is limited to the amount of his Shares.

NOMINAL CAPITAL, £50,000, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £5 EACH.

SECOND ISSUE, 4,000 SHARES.

DEPOSIT—£2 PER SHARE ON APPLICATION, £2 ON ALLOTMENT, £1 ON CALL.

Patrons.

Lieut.-General His Grace the Duke of Wellington[illegible]
Colonel His Grace the Duke of Northumberland (Late Grenadier Guards).
General The Marquis of Tweeddale, K.T., G.C.B.
Admiral Sir Sydney Colpoys Dacres, G.C.B.
Vice-Admiral Sir John Walter Tarleton, K.C.B.
Vice-Admiral Sir Cooper Key, K.C.B., F.R.S., (President of the Royal Naval College).
General Sir Richard Airey, G.C.B., the Adjutant-General to the Forces.
General Sir James Hope Grant, K.C.B.
Lieut.-General Sir Edward Green, K.C.B. (Late Adjutant-General, Bombay Army).
Major-General G. A. Schomberg, C.B., R.M.A. (Deputy Adjutant-General, R.M.)
The Rev G. R. Gleig, M.A., Chaplain-General.
Field-Marshal Sir William M. Gomm, G.C.B.
Admiral the Earl of Lauderdale, G.C.B.
General Sir R. Dacres, G.C.B.
Vice-Admiral Sir Hastings R. Yelverton, K.C.B.
Lieut.-Genl Sir Duncan A. Cameron, G.C.B. (Governor, Royal Military College, Sandhurst).
General Lord Strathnairn, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.
Admiral Sir James Hope, G.C.B.

Council.

Major-General Sir H. C. B. Daubeney, K.C.B., Chairman.
Rear-Admiral R. A. Powell, C.B. (Royal Navy).
Rear-Admiral Rowley Lambert, C.B. (Royal Navy).
Lieut.-General Sir John St. George, K.C.B. (Royal Artillery).
Colonel T. A. L. Murray (Royal Engineers).
Major F. B. Macrea (Late 8th, "The King's," Regiment).
Major-General W. F. Marriott, C.S.I. (Late Secretary to Government of Bombay).

Bankers.

National Provincial Bank of England (Piccadilly Branch).

Solicitors.

Messrs. Druce, Sons, and Jackson, 10, Billiter Square, London, E.C.

Secretary.

Captain Thomas Henry Saugster (Late 97th Regiment).

Temporary Office.

40, Charing Cross, S.W.

Applications for Shares should be made in the subjoined

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

DEPOSIT, £2 PER SHARE UPON APPLICATION.

To the Council of the "UNITED SERVICES PROPRIETARY COLLEGE, Limited."
40, Charing Cross, S. W., London.

Gentlemen,

Having paid to your Bankers, the National Provincial Bank of England, the sum of £ I hereby request that you will allot me Shares in the above Undertaking, and I hereby agree to accept such Shares, or any less number that may be allotted to me, subject to the Memorandum and amended Articles of Association and to pay the deposit on allotment, and such Calls as may from time to time be made; and I request you to place my name on the Register of Members of the Company, in respect of the Shares allotted to me.

Name in full ____________

Residence in full ____________

Service ____________

Rank of Applicant (or of deceased Husband) ____________

Date ____________ 187

Note.—For the convenience of the Council, the Applicant is requested to notify here, whether he will, in case of Allotment, be desirous of nominating immediately, and to what extent, and whether Boarders or Day-Scholars.

ADDITION TO BE SIGNED BY APPLICANTS DESIRING TO PAY UP IN FULL ON ALLOTMENT.

It is my intention to pay up my Shares in full.

Signature ____________

N. B.—Deposits paid to Country Branches of the above Bank must be paid for the credit of the Company's General Account at the Piccadilly Branch of the Bank in London and all Cheques to be crossed accordingly.

The object of the Company is to provide for the sons of Officers of the Navy and Army an inexpensive general education of the highest class; and to prepare them for the Naval, Military, and Civil Examinations, for the Universities, for the liberal professions, and for mercantile and general pursuits. Under certain conditions, sons of Civilians will be admitted.

It is intended to conduct the College on the model of the great Public Schools, and in conformity with the principles of the Church of England.

None but Officers serving, or who have served, in the Navy or Army, or their widows (whether re-married or not), are eligible to become shareholders, and the sons of Officers alone will be eligible for nomination as pupils.

A contract has been entered into, dated 8th September, 1873, and made between George Mill Frederick Molesworth, Commander R.N., of the one part, and Thomas Henry Saugster, Esq., of the other part, by which, as modified by a supplemental agreement dated 8th January, 1874, and signed by the said G. M. F. Molesworth and Major-General Sir H. C. B. Daubeney, K.C.B., the Company agree to purchase, for £5,520 (which includes several of the alterations next mentioned), the long leasehold interest in a portion of a block of buildings at Westward Ho, in Bideford Bay. The buildings have been altered and added to so as to provide class rooms, dormitories, lavatories, Masters' houses, &c., capable of accommodating upwards of 110 boys and staff. They have since been inspected on behalf of the Company, and favourably reported upon by a London architect, and also by the Head Master. They are substantially built, supplied with spring water, and drained upon a system which has been approved of by the Government authorities. Provision is also made by the contracts for the acquisition of a suitable playground, with the option of acquiring other land in front of the College, and the other portion of the block as shall be required from time to time. The whole edifice will then accommodate 270 boys and staff.

There is recreation ground on a common of nearly 1,000 acres within a quarter of a mile of the building; also safe sea-bathing and a bathing establishment where swimming is taught, within five minutes' walk of the College.

The College will be opened on the 10th of September, 1874.

The general management of the College will be in the hands of the Council, which will be composed of the Directors for the time being of the Company.

The immediate discipline of and control over the scholastic management of the college in the respective details will be in the hands of the Head Master.

The instruction will in the main follow the usual public school curriculum, but it will be an especial aim to prepare pupils completely for the multiform Examinations for the Civil, Naval, and Military Services.

Cormell Price, Esq, M.A., B.C.L., Oxford, Master of the Modern Side, Haileybury College, has been appointed Head Master, and is to appoint his staff.

Second Master :—F. W. Haslam, B.A., late Scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge, (1st Class Classical Tripos, 1871.)

Medical Officer :—Dr. King, formerly House Surgeon at King's College, Hospital.

The rest of the staff is being formed by the Head Master.

The holder or collective holders of ten shares, viz., £50, will have a right of nomination of one boy as boarder, or two boys as day-boarders or day-scholars; or any five shares will confer the right of nominating one day-boarder or day-scholar. As a general rule, no boy will be eligible for nomination under nine years of age, or for admission under ten or above fourteen years of age.

Priority of nominations will be determined (in the absence of any disqualification) by the order of their delivery to the Secretary.

No member, although holding more than 100 Shares, will be entitled to nominate in respect of more than 10 shares.

In case of vacancies for which there shall be no eligible nominated candidates, other boys, including the sons of Civilians, will be admissible, at the discretion of the Council, at such rates of payment as may from time to time be determined by that body.

The Council are prepared to receive Donations towards the general fund, or for special objects in connection with the Institution, from those interested in the scheme. Whenever the Council have vacancies at their disposal, due weight for preference will be given to applications on behalf of sons of Officers in the Navy and Army, and boys recommended by Donors.

The terms at present fixed are :

For nominated sons of Officers		60 guineas per annum
„ unnominated	„	70
„ Civilians	„	80
„ nominated Day-Scholars		16
„ unnominated	„	18
„ Civilians	„	20

The payment for boarding will include board and lodging, washing, drill, and ordinary medical attendance.

It is hoped that by careful management the Council will hereafter be enabled to reduce these charges.

Arrangements will be made for boarding, at special rates, boys who cannot leave at vacations.

All charges for education and boarding for each term must be paid in advance, with the incidental expenses of the preceding term.

It is proposed, whenever the profits will admit of it, to pay a dividend not exceeding £5 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital.

Arrangements are in progress for the conveyance of boys to and from the College at reduced railway rates.

Many eminent physicians have expressed a high opinion of the climate of Westward Ho. Though mild, it is bracing and invigorating, and has been proved to be especially beneficial to growing boys. Several Head Masters of repute have certified that they consider the place admirably adapted for the purpose of a school; and the open country and other accessories, including its accessibility and freedom from the temptations of large towns, form a combination of advantages which few sites would be found to possess.

Should the undertaking prove as successful as is expected, the remaining shares will be issued or its extension, and possibly for the establishment of a Junior School as a branch of the College.

Any further information may be obtained at the temporary Office of the Company, where copies of the contract and supplemental contract, with plans and specifications annexed, may be seen, and where copies of the Memorandum and amended Articles of Association (to which applicants are referred for further details) may also be seen, or may be purchased at the statutory charge of 1s. each.

If no allotment be made, the applicant's deposit will be returned in full, and if a less number of shares than are applied for be allotted, the balance of the deposit will be applied towards payment of the instalment due on allotment, and the remainder, if any, returned to the applicant.

HEAD MASTER'S PROSPECTUS.

This Institution has been established with the object of providing sons of officers, who are or have been in Her Majesty's Service with a Public School education at a lower cost than can now be obtained by them elsewhere. This aim is hoped to be reached by the smallness of the original outlay on land and buildings, by donations, by rigid economy, and by conducting it on mutual principle, all profits beyond 5 per cent. on the paid-up capital to the general benefit of the College, and as far as possible, to lessening the expense of education. Every boy will share in the advantages of the lower terms [illegible] admitted so long as eligible nominated candidates [illegible] ed for.

The Council (which represents each branch of the Service) has secured, at a comparatively low cost, an [illegible] and fine-looking block of buildings at Westward Ho, North Devon, admirably adapted by position and [illegible] largement for such an Institution. Tho[illegible] commodation of 250 boys, it is hoped th[illegible] process of time form only a junior school to [illegible] establishment, to be built upon ground nea[illegible]

The buildings are at an elevation of a[illegible] the sea-level, fronting 1,000 acres of golf-[illegible] land, and commanding the whole of Bidef[illegible]

They have been fitted up for their p[illegible] system, similar to that adopted at M[illegible] Haileybury, Rossall, Radley, &c.

The method of drainage and water-supp[illegible] investigated, and the remarkable natural [illegible] in these respects have been supplemented [illegible] latest improvements.

The Institution will in the main follow the [illegible] curriculum, but it will be an especial aim to [illegible]

[illegible] For Hongkong [illegible] 86 bales [illegible], E. [illegible] Nusserwanjee Kessowjee and C[illegible] Finlay, Scott and Co., [illegible] chests op[illegible] 420 bales cotton, B. I. S. N. [illegible]

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

[illegible] August, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 19th August, 1-40 P.M. Latest date from Continent of Europe, via Russia, 18th August, 1 P.M. Cable right to [illegible]; Turkey line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.

[illegible], 18th August, 8 P.M.—Weather clear, wind [illegible], rainfall 40 cents.

[illegible], 18th August, 4-30 P.M.—Weather fine, wind west, thermometer [illegible], barometer [illegible], rainfall 16 cents.

[illegible], 18th August, 10-27 A.M.—Weather clear, wind [illegible] north-west, thermometer maximum 82, minimum [illegible], wet bulb 80, barometer 29-78, rainfall 6 cents.

[illegible], 18th August, 5 P.M., weather fair, wind east, thermometer 85, barometer 29-78.

[illegible], 18th August, 5 P.M.—Weather clear, wind south [illegible], thermometer [illegible], rainfall 32 cents.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—18th August, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 18th August, 1-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, [illegible] minutes.

Via Suez, 18th August, 12-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, [illegible] minutes.

Latest date from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 18th August, [illegible] P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour [illegible] minutes.

Via Suez, 18th August, [illegible] A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours [illegible] minutes.

Latest date from China.

Via Singapore, 18th August, 3 P.M. Time in transit, 4 hours 14 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 17th to 8 P.M. of the 18th August is as follows:—

	Max.		Min.	
From Calcutta	0	35	0	4
" Kurrachee	0	53	0	4
" Madras	0	21	0	3

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—August 17.

McCarthy, Quarter Master, Madras 44th Regiment, on leave, from [illegible].

O'Brien, Lieut-Colonel, Bengal 22nd Punjaub N. I., on medical certificate, from [illegible].

August 18.

[illegible], Captain, [illegible] Cavalry, on medical certificate, from England.

West, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from England.

Cheke, Major, Madras Army, on medical certificate, from England.

Clementi, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES—August 17.

[illegible], Captain, Public Works Department, on duty, from [illegible].

August 18.

Lewis, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Ahm[illegible].
Gandy, Captain, Royal Artillery, to rejoin, to [illegible]abad.
Heyland, Captain, [illegible] Cavalry, to rejoin, to Rajkote.
[illegible] Poona.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Aug. 15.)

Capt G W [illegible], Depy [illegible] of forests, reported his arrival [illegible]. Mr G [illegible], Asst Comr, [illegible] the 4th Northern Division, from [illegible] instant afternoon. [illegible] Extra Asst Comr, Nagpur, from [illegible] granted to Maj C B [illegible]. Captain J W [illegible], Assistant Commissioner, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Nagpur, [illegible] appointed [illegible] or until further orders. The [illegible] Betul, made over charge of the [illegible] Extra-Asst Comr, on the 20th July 1874. Mr J [illegible] Comr, received executive charge [illegible] Hussain Khan, Extra-Asst Comr, [illegible] 1st Aug 1874.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, August 15.)

Public Works Department.—Military Works.

With the approval of the Govt of India, P W Dept, Mr J E [illegible], Asst Engr, [illegible] grade, is appointed to officiate as Ex Engr [illegible] during the absence on privilege leave of Mr W B [illegible], Ex Engr, or until further orders. Mr [illegible], 2nd Circle, Military Works, is granted [illegible] leave from 20th Aug 1874, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it. Capt [illegible] Asst Engr, 1st grade, on return from [illegible] is attached to the Rawulpindee Division Military Works. He reported his arrival [illegible] on the 31st ultimo. Mr [illegible], Asst Engr, 1st grade, received charge of the Mooltan Special Military Works Division on the 28th ultimo. Mr J S Brown, Probationary Asst Engr, is transferred from the Peshawur Division to the Mooltan Division, Military Works. He reported his departure from the former on the 29th ult and his arrival in the latter on the 3rd instant.

Telegraph Department.

Mr W [illegible] Asst Supt of the 1st grade, is allowed privilege leave for [illegible] with effect from the 2nd Aug.

Mr J H Lane, a Supt of the 1st grade, is allowed privilege leave for ninety-two days, with effect from the 1st Aug 1874.

Mr E C Bird, an Asst Supt of the 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 5th Aug 1874.

Mr D C Bailey, a Supt of the 1st grade, is allowed privilege leave for seventy-nine days with effect from the 2nd August 1874.

Direction of State Railways.

Lieutenant C C C [illegible], R E, Asst Engr, 1st grade, is posted to the [illegible] State Railway.

[illegible] (State) Railway.

Mr W [illegible], Asst Engr, 1st grade, transferred for the benefit [illegible] himself at Indore on the 7th Aug 1874, is posted to the 2nd Division, Neemuch State Railway. Mr W Johnstone, Asst Engr, [illegible] grade, is posted to the 1st Division, Neemuch State Railway.

Indus Valley State Railway.

Mr J [illegible], Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Shoojabad Division, Mooltan District, is granted three months' privilege and fifteen days' departmental leave, with effect from the 17th instant, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The following transfers have been made by Supg Engrs:—

Mr E Baxter, Asst Engr, 1st grade, from the Khanpur to the Sutlej Bridge Division.

Mr D Morris, Asst Engr, 1st grade, from the Sehwan to the Kotree Division.

Mr H Corbett, Asst Engr, 1st grade, from the Kotree to the Sehwan Division.

Home Department.

Mr G Graham, of the Bengal Civil Service, has been granted by H M's Secy of State an extension of leave for six months on medical certificate.

The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to invest Mr A C Campbell, Asst Comr in the Assam Commission, with the powers of a Subordinate Judge to be exercised within the Sub-Division of [illegible].

Home Dept Notification of the 12th June last, transferring Surgn [illegible]'s services to the Military Dept, is cancelled.

Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.

The undermentioned Officers of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India have been granted privilege leave by H M's Secy of State for the period specified opposite their names, with effect from the [illegible]:—

Capt W J [illegible], R E, Depy Supt, 3rd grade, for two months.

Mr H E T [illegible], Surveyor, 3rd grade, for one month.

Foreign Department.

The President in Council is pleased to invest the Ex Engr for the time being in charge of the Chumbul Bridge with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd Class, to be exercised within the limits of the works on the Chumbul Bridge and the road from Mhow to Dhar.

The services of Lieut C [illegible] Gordon will be retained under the [illegible] business of the late Yarkund Mission [illegible].

Surgn D [illegible], of the Madras Medical Service, to officiate as Residency Surgeon at Mandalay, vice Surgn H Johnstone proceeding on furlough to Europe.

Mr J F [illegible], Asst Supt of Police, is appointed Asst to the Political Agent in the Garo Hills, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the [illegible].

The subsidiary leave for [illegible] granted to Capt J R McK [illegible], Wing Subaltern [illegible] Bhopal Battalion, in Notification of the 24th ultimo, is hereby cancelled.

Financial Department.

Surgn Maj H E [illegible] received charge of the Office of Assay Master of the Calcutta Mint from Surgn Maj P F Bellew on the [illegible]

[illegible]

LAMBERT—August 7th, [illegible]
Lambert, Royal Engin[illegible]
WOOD—August 10th, [illegible]
Colonel J. C. Wood, [illegible]

[illegible]pring
[illegible]ousness
[illegible]panies and
[illegible]ers on one hand,
[illegible] exalted officialism on
ho[illegible] two cases cited. Occasionally,
p[illegible]ttention will be due to the innate
[illegible] of the man, which lead him to
[illegible] into public what he practises in private.

To this alone can be ascribed the ruling of the late Secretary of State, which, overriding the guarantees of Parliament, fixed the rates of officers' family remittances at 1s. 11d. instead of 2s., thus severely taxing their paltry earnings, to very little effect on the revenues; and to this alone surely must be ascribed the unheard-of meanness of withholding the pay of as honourable, gallant, and useful a body of public servants as we can wish to behold—the Majors of the Ordnance Corps.

[illegible]ter instance has turned up, a small matter of a m[illegible] which the Se[illegible] money, for the Carwar Railway, means abandoned, [illegible]ry of State informs us is by no consideration of other sch[illegible]ly deferred pending the [illegible]ance. We very much wish, if [illegible] more import- member sufficiently self-sacrificing to [illegible] were any stand the arrogance and impertinence [illegible] to which replies by India Office Under-Secretaries are usually accompanied, that he would enquire whether the most important line of railways yet uncommenced is not the one from Ahmedabad to Delhi, and whether representations to this effect have not been poured in by the Bombay Government, the Press, the Chamber of Commerce, the public, and the B. B. and C. I. R. Company for years without effect, and whether it is true that this, the most important, line of communication by which military operations from the Bombay base with the N. W. and Punjab would have to be carried on, is to be made on a narrow gauge toy system, which has been definitively abandoned for the Indus Valley and Punjab Northern Railway to the frontier, although a good portion of them had been constructed. We understand that the B. B. and C. I. R. Company and the Government have again addressed the Government of India, strongly urging the completion of the through line from Ahmedabad to Delhi as originally intended and on the standard gauge. There can now be no question as to the desirability of doing this as speedily as possible. Not only on political grounds but for commercial reasons do we require the line made at once. The G. I. P. R., as everyone knows, has thoroughly failed to accommodate the traffic, owing to its high rates and imbecile management, its vast working charges, and general want of attractiveness. A competing line—if such it can be called, where so little through traffic is possible on the G. I. P. under existing rates—will soon show what may be done towards developing the trade and resources of the fertile districts to be traversed between Ahmedabad and Delhi, and in our opinion will be likely to benefit both the East Indian and the G. I. P. by forcing on them the conviction of the benefits to be derived by getting traffic, no matter at how small a profit, rather than allow the lines to lie idle and the country uncultivated. With goods finding their way by the Rajpootana route to the Ganges valley by an extension of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, we have little doubt that the E. I. Railway and the G. I. P. will be glad enough to attract a little of the traffic by liberal measures of reform in their rates, and facilities for travelling commensurate with what the public have a right to expect.

It is believed the B. B. & C. I. Railway are willing to undertake the construction of the line as originally proposed as part of their guaranteed undertaking, or for Government; or that they will be sufficiently pleased to see it carried out by State agency as an entirely separate concern which they would be willing to work—anything in fact, so long as they get the line made which will be of such eminent advantage to them in turning to account the large capital already spent in the expensive works of the existing line. There are, however, many sides to the question of agency, and not the least is the one regarding the desirability of Government acquiring the lines at the earliest possible date. The only condition on which we should like to see the concession to the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company made is that they would agree to give back to the Secretary of State the power of purchase which he relinquished for a second period of 25 years, reverting to the original agreement and including the new length under its clauses,—so that if desirable the Government of India might be in a position to take over the whole concern at the end of the first period from the date of the contract. This would be a measure of justice to the Company, whose property would be considerably enhanced in value, and the advantage to the present shareholders would be undoubted.

Surveys have already been made *ad nauseam* of all possible lines. The best could be selected, and there is no reason why the Company should not accept the plans and estimates in their entirety, and the Government engineer could ensure their being adhered to. There is also no reason why such an arrangement should lead to a resulting cost higher than what the State could get the work done at by its own officers. The only extra cost to Government would be the enhanced rate of premium which it would have to pay for the shares on the existing capital, and that which would have to be raised to carry out the new line; for the shares would certainly go up considerably on the concession being made to the Company, and for this reason. The works which exist are of a very heavy character, and the line passes for many miles through barren tracts and swamps, both circumstances unfavourable to large dividends; but with the extension into easy country not costing above ⅓rd or ¼th the cost of the existing lines per mile and through highly productive country, the original line must get that which at present it lacks

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[illegible] C. I. Railway Company, the lines would
[illegible]f course be constructed by State agency direct;

the intervention of the Company as mere constructors can be of no advantage, and would be simply a shifting of responsibility from the shoulders of Government who have all the necessary establishments for undertaking the work.

Whatever agency is adopted we are more convinced than ever that the line should be completed on the standard gauge to Delhi, and that the narrow gauge plant should be taken to some other position where the minor importance of the service to be rendered would warrant its use. We heard a great deal about the Tirhoot Railway which was constructed, some forty miles long, in a month, to carry grain supplies to the famine districts; and we have been told since that not a vestige of it now remains to be seen. It seems to have answered the temporary purpose, but we have seen no accounts of the work it did during the time it was in operation. It would be interesting to have some details of the plant, establishment, and traffic carried; under the press of famine it might be supposed to have had its powers tested to the utmost, but whatever it may have done it is certain that a standard gauge line would have done about three times as much under precisely similar circumstances, though it might have taken more labour to lay and remove again, and on that account not have been so suitable for a temporary purpose or to the quantity of grain requiring transport in the particular district in which the Tirhoot Railway was laid. A point is brought out from the example of the speedy construction of the Tirhoot Railway, and the rapid manner in which the Sewjee and th[illegible]dee Nulla diversions have been effected on that is t[illegible] P. Railway, well worthy of note, and lines might b[illegible]idity with take most of our new engineers would only drop their dignity a little and let us have diversions across the nullas, which would suit very well as a temporary arrangement, instead of keeping us waiting weary years till their grand bridges are finished. The bridges on a railway certainly do not ordinarily cost 10 per cent. of the capital of a Railway Company, and diversions would not cost 1/8th per cent., yet an engineer thinks nothing of keeping the whole capital idle a year or more, costing perhaps 5 per cent. per annum, till he can open with a dash and run his engine across his bridges with garlands and flying colours. With proper arrangements we believe it quite possible to open through to Ajmeer in a year, and with perhaps a few exceptions there would be no difficulty in adopting diversions generally on the whole line to Delhi. *Apropos* of this, what are the Hyderabad Railway authorities about? The line has long been in running order, and suits picnic parties sufficiently well, we hear.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

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JUGGERNAIKLOO, Havildar, 36th Madras Native Infantry, is the best shot in the Native Armies of India, in the annual course of musketry for 1873-74; and, consequently, wins the silver medal and prize of 100 rupees. He is the havildar instructor of his corps, and has constant practice in drilling recruits, &c. But this, we conceive, is not fair to the other soldiers of the three armies who have not the opportunity he had for improving themselves. In the British Army, and in the Volunteers in England and the Colonies, the Serjeant Instructor is a Staff Serjeant and barred from competing for prizes. It should, we are of opinion, be the same in the Native Armies of India. Private Bahadoor Khan, 27th Bombay Native Infantry, is the second best shot, and Private Gulzar, 3rd Sikh Infantry, the Bengal representative, is third and last. Their scores are as follow:—

Madras.				
Juggernaikloo	72	64	49	= 185
Bombay.				
Bahadoor Khan	66	61	43	= 170
Bengal.				
Gulzar	58	45	59	= 162

IT is, of course, a mistake to suppose that Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy has been re-appointed a member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay. The full list of new Councillors was published yesterday; and, as Sir Jamsetjee's name is not in it, Sir Philip Wodehouse has evidently come to the conclusion that it is better to have a new legislator in place of the Parsee baronet. We are certainly not inclined to suppose, with some persons, that the Governor's intention has been to put a slight on Sir Jamsetjee for having signed the Parsee Memorial. Sir Philip Wodehouse's personal character stands too high for any one who knows him to imagine that he would condescend to take such a pitiful revenge. Besides, did he not offer a seat in Council to Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee, who had at least as much to do with the memorial as Sir Jamsetjee himself? Of the new members Mr. Mahomed Ali Rogay is yet untried. Mr. W. N. Mandlik has been well known for many years as a local orator and journalist; and, as he is the uncompromising opponent of the Revenue Survey of Bombay, he and Colonel Anderson will be able to enliven the debates by many a tough controversy when Bills affecting either ryots or zemindars are discussed in Council. Perhaps our contemporaries will be able to tell us what has become of poor Mr. Becherdas Ambaidas, who has not been gazetted yet, though they were good enough to nominate him a member of Council at least a week ago.

COLABA is generally regarded as a part of Bombay whence snakes were banished into the sea at a remote period by some native St. Patrick, and we daresay they are almost as rarely found there as they are in the Fort. That they do exist, however, is a fact which was rather alarmingly forced upon the attention of a lady in Middle Colaba yesterday morning, who had a singularly narrow escape from losing her life in consequence. The wife of Dr. Macgregor had occasion to go into her husband's dressing-room to get some clothes for the dhobie, and seeing something like a ribbon hanging in a dark part of the room she took hold of it. The supposed ribbon, which had a cold and slimy feel about it, commenced to move, and the poor lady instinctively flung it from her with all her might and rushed to another part of the bungalow, where she sank down scarcely able to speak. After a time she managed to inform some of the inmates of the bungalow of what had occurred, and they went to the dressing-room, where they soon found and despatched a snake. As the snake was a young cobra, and Mrs. Macgregor actually had it in her hands, the escape she made can be regarded as little short of miraculous. The gardener was asked whether he had ever seen a snake in the bungalow before, and he acknowledged with considerable coolness that he had killed a large cobra in the compound just about a week ago, so that the snake with which Mrs. Macgregor made such a disagreeable acquaintance probably belonged to a numerous family. This is a comfortable reflection for the inmates of Dr. Macgregor's bungalow! After this, ladies will probably look twice at ribbons in shady places before they lay their hands upon them.

IN alluding to the *Bombay Gazette* the *Englishman* is pleased to say it is the leading paper in Bombay. We are afraid our very civil contemporary cannot be aware of our modesty, or of the struggles which the *Times of India* makes to let the world know that *it* is the leading journal. Does not that 'cutely-managed paper print its own name in small capitals and that of all other newspapers great or small in italics? Does it not take care to attend semi-private meetings at which a Dr. George Smith or some other Olympian condescends to be present, and come out on the following morning with a *résumé* of an address which the great man made, in which the principal and most startling fact enunciated is that the *Times of India* has been seen on a Continental library table? Does it not translate paragraphs from native papers in which it is referred to as the leading journal? Nay, does it not even occasionally slip something about the "leading journal" into paragraphs which in their original state were innocent of making any invidious distinction whatever? In short, does not the *Times of India* assert itself as the "leading journal" every moment of its existence, just as Mrs McKillop, by swaggering an enormous tartan turban, used to impress upon the world that she was not only a remarkable female but a remarkable *lady*, and a lady, moreover, with remarkable ancestors dating from the days of The McKillop Rhue, whom everyone knows to have struggled with Ossian for the possession of Fingal's Cave in a combat with broadsword and target, aided by spiritualised war whoops, which lasted for seven full hours and a quarter? Under the circumstances we can only look wistfully at the wreath of bays which the *Englishman* holds out for our acceptance, and say, "Take it away—give it to those who need it more than we do."

THE native papers of the Presidency continue to pursue us like a Nemesis for daring to say anything uncivil about Mr. Shunker Pandurang Pandit or a few educated natives. Attack after attack is made upon us with such vigour as almost takes the breath away. The *Guzerat Mitra* has been beside itself with a fine cyclone of wrath, in which the English language was whirled to all the points of the heavens to the insignificant end that we might be annihilated; the *Indu Prakash* has allowed its feelings to get the better of its judgment: and other vehicles of public indignation picked up their boulder and let it fly at our devoted heads. We had thought the storm was blowing over, but to our surprise we find ourselves grievously mistaken. We used to receive among our exchanges a humble little sheet entitled the *Sumsher Bahadoor*, published at Ahmedabad [illegible]ed to be comprised in the following unique notice on its tiny front page—"the parties to whom this paper be sent in antipciation of their acceptance, are requested to inform the Proprietor by writing it is the intention to continue the receipt of the same or it will be understood that they have become subscribers of the same"—we, you may be sure, used to regard it as harmless enough. But our stigmas seem to have roused even that babe into eloquence; and this week it kicks aside its long shift, and puts us down, and no mistake. We wonder who it is that has suddenly compelled the little *Bahadoor* to print an English leading article—and such a ferocious one, too! If Mr. Shunker Pandurang Pundit were not surrounded by official cares in Surat, we might suspect some of his friends of inspiring it; but, as things are, we are puzzled; there the article is in the *Bahadoor*—nothing can alter that fact. It informs us that Mr. Shunker "was maltreated to a certain extent by means of abusive language;" but dismisses that subject and thrills us with a dim sense of impending danger by sudde[illegible] saying—"But there is a writer who deserves our serious notice for the present." It is we who are alluded to! And now let us quote a few sentences from the article which is devoted to ourselves—"It chafes one's blood to peruse in the columns of a paper like the *Bombay Gazette* such malignant and diabolical aspersions upon the character of educated natives in general." "Perhaps, the writer was under the influence of the celestial cup up of Bacchus when he wrote his article, which is nothing more nor less than a wretched stuff which only befits an airy stripling who would not hesitate to place his trash before the world in hope of obtaining its unqualified applause!" "The criminal folly of the author of these calumnious denunciations is unpardonable. It is an outrage upon one's common sense to hesitate even for a single moment to condemn the shameless virulence and antipathies of a writer of this stamp. We emphatically repudiate his insane virulence. Such silly and childish animadversions can only proceed from a mind devoid of sense, and we consequently treat them with the contempt and abhorrence which they justly deserved." This is terrible language. The *Times of India* is nothing to it! More of it would have had a fatal effect either upon the writer or ourselves. Even as it is, we are afraid it will be a long time before we allude to educated natives again.

THE August number of *Records of the Geological Survey of India* contains Dr. Stolickza's geological observations made on his trip from Kashgar, with Colonel Gordon and Captain Trotter, to the Chaterkul lake, in the Thian Shan Range; and also a brief note by the lamented geologist on the Pamir Steppe. Another interesting paper, in the same number, is Mr. Ball's communication on the building and ornamental stones of India. Mr. Ball is of opinion that the saying about the English leaving behind them in India no sign of their occupation but empty beer-bottles must have arisen out of the custom of building, in Hindustan especially, Anglo-Indian courts and private residences with perishable brick instead of lasting stone; and he contends than no country possesses a greater abundance of good building materials than India. "With examples of stone work which range in age from before the Christian era up to modern times, the engineers and architects of India have an immense advantage over those of newer countries. It should be scarcely requisite to observe that the proof of a certain formation affording good building stone is not sufficent to justify the conclusion that all the stone of that formation is equally durable. Yet the passing of individual blocks of stone is, under these circumstances, there is reason to believe, often performed in an imperfect manner. Cases might be quoted where ill-chosen stones have not proved equal to the work which might justly be expected from the material, had a little care been used in the selection, and thus, too often a material has received a bad name and evil reputation where in truth its qualities have not been put to a fair trial. Although locally, in the construction of bridges and other works where stone has been employed, vast numbers of coolies have been trained so as to become very fair stone-cutters, still the number of highly *skilled* artizans is probably less than it was in former times, when the inhabitants of almost every district in India into which Aryans penetrated erected their temples of stone. In many cases these temples, to the present day, exhibit admirable workmanship in the most difficult materials. To show how little has been done towards developing and rendering these resources of India available, it is only necessary to refer to the grim advertisements which daily meet our eyes in the newspapers, of tombstones of Aberdeen granite and Italian marble. In further illustration of this, I may mention that at Raniganj, 120 miles inland from Calcutta, I have seen at the potteries enormous granite millstones for crushing quartz which had travelled probably 15,000 miles to their present destination, while within a radius of 20 miles several places could be indicated where stone suited to the purpose could be obtained were quarries only opened up. With increased facilities for carriage, by rail and canal, and with some modification of the traditions in favor of Public Works Department bricks, we may yet look forward to a time when the splendid building materials existing in India will be brought into more general use for our public and private buildings. And we may thus yet hope to see structures of an ornamental and lasting character worthy of our position in this country."

NEWS LETTERS.

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[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

HYDERABAD (DECCAN), 15TH AUGUST.

"THE rain it raineth *not* every day," and here we are in the middle of August and near the end of our monsoons with a rainfall of only some twenty inches up to date. Tanks and wells are in much the same dry condition as they were a month or two ago, and the country threatens to be subjected to a drought. The poorer classes suffer much for want of water, and should the monsoons prove a failure this year the cost of the necessaries of life, already very high, will be considerably enhanced, and a miniature famine will, in all probability, be the consequence. But let us not despair. We have yet a few weeks of wet weather standing to our credit, and it is hoped that the threatened calamity will be averted by Jupiter Pluvius favouring us with the usual copious and regular showers which generally occur in this country between the end of August and middle of September.

The second ball of the season is to come off at the Secunderabad Public Rooms on the 17th inst., and the Entertainment Committee are as busy as bees preparing for the occasion, sparing neither expense nor trouble in their laudable endeavours to cater successfully for the amusement of the fair denizens of the station. Great things are expected, as it has been proposed and "unanimously carried" that this the second entertainment under the committee's auspices shall surpass its predecessor in brilliancy of get-up. The Resident and Mrs. Saunders are to grace the ball with their presence, and the guests will of course be composed of the *creme de la creme* of society. We are having no end of theatricals, Glee Club performances, readings, and other amusements, which follow each other in such rapid succession that one has need to be in very robust health to be able to patronize them all, especially in these monsoonish times, when exposure to the chill night air is invariably followed by a neuralgic affection of some sort. The Cosmopolitan Circus Company is also performing here under a pavilion erected near the Secunderabad Clock Tower. The performances of this troupe—considering that it is composed of only three or four acrobats—are tolerably fair and deserve encouragement; but they would doubtless be better patronized than they are if the troupe were a larger one and the programme more attractive. In addition to all these we have our cricket tournaments and our polly shooting matches, which the local "*Critique*" delights in describing, and which indeed appears to be the only fare that journal is capable of dishing up to its readers. Column after column may be seen filled with matter of this sort, and, as a change in the designation of the little paper [illegible] now under contemplation, I would take [illegible]ticketer, than which of suggesting that it be called the [illegible] cannot, I think, be hit a more appropriate desig[illegible] shame that a cantonment which upon. It is a cryin[illegible] largest in India should not be able boasts of being [illegible] paper worth subscribing to. Is it that to boast [illegible] members of the fourth estate are at a discount in Hyderabad, or is it owing to the fact of "non-regulation" provinces being inimical to the interests of journalism? Whichever it may be, there is no denying that a newspaper conducted on proper principles is a desideratum here, and it is a matter of surprise that we have been able to pull along without one all this time.

The first meeting of the Hyderabad Rifle Association will take place on Friday, the 18th instant, weather permitting, when a large number of competitors are expected to muster on the field. It has been ruled that a public mess tent is not to be pitched on the meeting ground this year as on the last occasion, so that officers and others interested in the match will have to make their own arrangements for ministering to the wants of the inner man.

I have two items to chronicle under the head of accidents and offences. A murder was committed a few days ago in the city, the victim being a ressaldar of the Nizam's Army, and the murderer his own khitmutgar, who is stated to have committed the deed without any apparent motive, and, like a true disciple of the Prophet, attributes it to *kismut*. It would appear that the bloodthirsty wretch, while in course of conversation with his unsuspecting victim, suddenly levelled his Brown Bess (every man in the city is armed with one of these elegant weapons) at him and shot him dead; after which he voluntarily surrendered himself to the police, and is now awaiting his doom which, in this part of the world, is not met on the scaffold but on the block. The other case is that of a brutal assault committed on a jemadar of the city police, who, while on his rounds on the night of the 6th instant, happened to run foul of a suspicious looking individual lurking about the premises of a wealthy Marwaree. An attempt was of course made by the belted knight to arrest the man, and in the scuffle that ensued the jemadar was so fiercely assaulted that he died soon afterwards. The man was however apprehended and is now in custody.

The climate, I regret to say, is very unhealthy at present—fevers, colds, guinea-worm, dysentery diarrhœa and other disorders being the prevailing complaints. It is strange that, situated as it is at an elevation of one thousand eight hundred and fifty feet above the level of the sea, Secunderabad should be so unhealthy a station, and that the mortality amongst Europeans should be so great when compared with that of other military cantonments. I do not remember what the percentage of death-rate is as recorded in the last report of the Sanitary Commissioner, but Secunderabad I know showed up very badly indeed when compared with Bellary, Bangalore, Trichinopoly and other stations in the Madras Presidency.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

GUZERAT, 15TH AUGUST.

THE average rainfall throughout this province has been 30 inches already. The few slight damages to the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway occasioned by the rains have been completely repaired, and the trains run as usual. The crops fortunately have not suffered in the least, and there does not seem to have been as much damage done in Guzerat, as was expected, by the little excess of rainfall. The most serious and most expensive loss of all is the damage done to the "Hathmuttee Dam" of the canal works on the Saburmuttee River not far from Ahmedabad. If it is so serious, as is reported, another great loss will have to be debited to the Public Works Department, whose misfortunes are now proverbial. The Government will doubtless cause strict enquiry to be made into the matter. The uncovenanted engineer in charge has gone to ascertain the amount of destruction that has taken place. The Municipality of Surat are desirous of erecting a bridge across the Taptee River, and have solicited a loan from the Government to enable them to carry out the project, which will be of immense benefit to Surat. The weather throughout Guzerat has apparently settled for a long break, and the cultivators are enabled to attend to their crops, which promise well.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

MHOW.

GREAT ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEP, 1874,
FOR ALL INDIA.

TICKETS Rs. 10 (ten) each. Cash.

Five per cent. will be deducted to aid in rebuilding the Mhow Race Stand. After deducting all expenses Rs. 1,000 will be divided amongst those who draw starters except the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Horses, provided 500 tickets are taken (otherwise there will only be three prizes). Of the remainder

The Winner will take (⅔) Two-thirds.
The 2nd " " (¼) One-fourth.
The 3rd " " (1/12) One-twelfth.

To close on Saturday, the 12th of September, 6 P.M. Drawing to take place at Messrs. Jewanjee Eduljee and Son's, Merchants, Mhow, on Monday, the 14th, at noon.

Numbers will not be allotted or receipt acknowledged of first half of currency notes. Applications accompanied by remittance to be addressed and made payable free of exchange on Indore or Bombay to the HONORARY SECRETARY, Great English St. Leger Sweep, Mhow.

BOMBAY.

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THEFT.—One Purboodas Calliandas yest[illegible] ported to the police the loss of several silver [illegible] the value of Rs. 51.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held yesterday on view of the body of one Krishnee, a Hindoo, female who committed suicide by drowning herself in a well at Khandawady lane. A verdict was returned accordingly.

AN ACCIDENT.—A labourer while yesterday working at removing the *debris* at the house of the late Hon'ble Narayen Vasudeojee was so severely injured that it was found necessary to remove him to the J. J. Hospital, where he died shortly after.

A CORONER'S INQUEST.—An inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, Camateepoora, on view of the body of a Mussulman woman, name unknown, who was found drowned in a quarry hole on the Byculla Flats. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased had been accidentally drowned in a tank.

DEATH FROM AN OVER-DOSE OF OPIUM.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday on view of the body of one Ramchunder Buddreedas, who died at the J. J. Hospital from the effects of taking a poisonous quantity of opium. The deceased was an opium speculator, and was about twenty four years of age. The enquiry was partially gone into, and adjourned till Tuesday next, the 25th instant.

BROACH COTTON COMPANY.—An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of this company was held yesterday at the office of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, and Co, secretaries and treasurers, for the purpose of confirming certain resolutions adopted at a meeting held on the 3rd inst. Mr. Charles Douglas was in the chair. The notice convening the meeting being read, the special resolutions, which will be found in our advertising columns, were approved and confirmed.

APPLICATION FOR A SUMMONS.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Mr. Ahmed Mahomed *alias* Ameer Mahomed Khan applied for and obtained a summons against one Cutboodeen Nielker, whom he charged with using threatening, abusive, and indecent language. The applicant stated that he had been engaged at his usual religious devotions at Sonapore, on the night of Monday last, when the defendant, taking advantage of his absence, in company with several others resorted to his house and there abused and threatened his family.

THEFT.—One Camil Lopes, a tarpaulin repairer in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, was yesterday placed before Mr. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, on a charge of stealing a bundle of twine, valued at half a rupee, the property of the Railway Company. The prisoner, it appears, had been made over on the previous day to chief constable Noor Khan, of the Railway Police, by the Goods' Agent; but, for some reason not specified, the Deputy Traffic Manager desired the police to stay proceedings in the matter. The wish of the Railway Company was conveyed to his Worship, and the prisoner was accordingly discharged.

DRUNK AND INCAPABLE.—Yesterday before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, John Mulheron and James Macfarlane, Europeans, were charged by Inspector Raymond with being drunk and incapable on the Esplanade on the previous evening. The second defendant, it appears, had in the early part of the day been amusing himself with running after the inmates of the Sailors' Home with a heavy stick and was otherwise disorderly in his behaviour. Both the defendants pleaded guilty, the first of whom was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 1, and the second a fine of Rs. 5, or in default to undergo a week's rigorous imprisonment.

NEGLIGENCE OF A CART DRIVER.—Yesterday before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, a Mr. Alfred Cooper, residing at Marin[illegible] with being in charge [illegible] one Chinna Ballajee, a cart-dri[illegible] it at such a distance as not to have cart and le[illegible] control at Carnac Railway overbridge on the 17th instant. The prosecutor stated that he was driving from Carnac Bunder at a slow pace, when a bullock-cart without a driver came violently against his conveyance, causing it considerable damage. A Mr. William Perry, who was in the company of the prosecutor on the occasion, corroborated the above, and his Worship, after taking some further evidence, convicted and sentenced the defendant to pay a fine of Rs. 10.

OBTAINING GOODS UNDER FALSE PRETENCES.—Yesterday before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, one Bhickoo Lalla charged another, Hossein Ebrahim, with obtaining from him, under false pretences, two silver finger rings, a gold ornament, and Rs. 4 in cash, of the collective value of Rs. 16. The complainant stated that he had only arrived in Bombay on the previous evening, and as he was walking along the Esplanade Road, the prisoner came up and accosted him, stating that he had a gold finger ring for sale of great value. The prosecutor replied that he was not willing to purchase it; whereupon the prisoner placed his hand on the complainant's head, and caused him to be "charmed," and while under the influence of this spell, removed from his person the articles alleged to have been obtained under false pretences, leaving instead, the ring he was anxious to dispose of. The prisoner immediately after made off, and the prosecutor upon enquiry discovered that the ring was not of gold and of no value at all. His Worship convicted and sentenced the prisoner to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.—Francis Fernandes, who stands charged at the instance of one Rodrigues, a baker, with criminal misappropriation in respect of a sum of Rs. 240, was yesterday brought up on remand before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court. Mr. Rustomjee, pleader, conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Pandurang defended the prisoner. Fernandes, it will be remembered, was a clerk in the employ of the prosecutor, and is now accused of misappropriating certain outstandings which he had collected. Mr. James Kennedy deposed—I am a Conductor in H. M.'s Dockyard and live at Mazagon. I know the prisoner; he was in the habit of coming to my house to receive the amount of bills in respect of bread supplied to me for about two years. I had bread supplied to me by the prosecutor during the months of May and June last. About the 4th or 5th of July last, I made an account with the prisoner of the bread that had been supplied to me during May and June. I paid him on that occasion Rs.10, in part payment, leaving a balance due, I believe, of Rs 26-12-11. I made out an account showing this balance due. I handed this to the prisoner, who asked for it and took it away. I believed hitherto that he was the proprietor or at least part owner of the bakery. The evidence of several other witnesses were taken, after which the case was adjourned till the 25th instant. Mr. Pandurang next applied that his client might be admitted to bail, to which his Worship consented upon condition of his furnishing Rs. 500 as security, and two respectable sureties for Rs. 250 each.

OFFICIAL PAPER.

◆

ORDERS FOR THE CHANGE TO BROAD GAUGE OF INDUS VALLEY AND PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAYS.

RESOLUTION.—Her Majesty's Government have directed that the Indus Valley Railway shall be constructed on the broad gauge with a 60lb. rail. The gauge of the Punjab Northern Railway has been left to the decision of the Government of India.

2. Orders have been issued to the Director of State Railways to proceed with the Indus Valley line on the broad gauge, and to submit a revised estimate with the necessary indents for rails, sleepers, girders, rolling-stock and engines.

3. The Governor-General in Council has decided that the Punjab Northern Railway shall be constructed on the broad gauge. The Consulting Engineer for State Railways has proposed that the line shall at first be constructed with a light rail. As this will save expense and time, and will not interfere with the power to make this Railway ultimately uniform in all respects with the Indus Valley line, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council approves of Mr. Molesworth suggestion so far as to direct the preparation of a report and estimate by the local Engineers on the basis of his memorandum.

4. The three large bridges over the Ravee, Chenab and Jhelum will be completed so as to be capable of being used for the broad gauge with light rails and light engines. But they will be so constructed as to be capable of being hereafter strengthened by additional iron work to bear the weight of the heavy engines of the Guaranteed Railways, and to form part of a line with a 60lb. rail. The designs for the necessary alterations and additions to the girders, &c., should be set in hand at once.

5. The narrow gauge railway now being laid on the Trunk Road will be used as a temporary line as far as Wuzeerabad, pending the completion of the embankment which is under construction in order to remove the line from the Trunk Road.

6. Surveys and estimates have been completed for a narrow gauge line to be laid on the Trunk Road from Jhelum to Rawulpindi, 69 miles; fresh surveys are now in hand for a line separate from the Trunk Road. Consequent on the present decision, estimates should be framed for a light broad gauge line capable of being converted into a line with 60lb. rails and heavy engines.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 18 June, 2017

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ESCAPE OF MARSHAL BAZAINE.

PARIS, 18TH AUGUST.

Madame Bazaine declares that she had no accomplice to the escape of her husband but her nephew. The story that the Marshal escaped by means of a rope ladder is discredited.

Later returns at Calvados show a large majority in favour of the Bonapartist candidate.

LONDON, 17TH AUGUST, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but unchanged. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollers, 5¾d.	
3 per cent. Consols, for account	92¼
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	99½
Bar Silver	57⅞

The sum of £121,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

The heavy Bombay mails of the 17th ult. arrived at Southampton on the 16th inst.

Arrivals—Statesman, Celestial Empire, Acacia, Kirkwood, and Canute.

MR. JUSTICE BOULNOIS and Mr. Justice Thornton left Lahore on Monday morning, the former for Simla *viâ* Dalhousie and the latter for Murree.

HER Majesty's Government has been pleased to confirm the recognition, by the Government of India, of M. Louis de St. Hilaire, as Acting Consular Agent for France at Chittagong.

THE services of Lieutenant-Colonel T. E. Gordon, are to be retained in the Political Department until the 1st October next in connection with the affairs of the late mission to Kashgar.

SUBJECT to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, the Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. John Ebenezer Borland, as Acting Vice-Consul for Denmark, at Rangoon.

UNDER instructions received from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, it is notified, for general information, that protection may on application, be afforded by German Consular officers to Swiss people residing abroad.

THE Post Master of Madras, a local paper says, has issued an order, calling upon the letter-carriers to prepare sketch maps of their respective divisions. They have also been told that the maps must be prepared in a pucka manner.

A MR. MEARES, an indigo planter, was sentenced a short time back by the Magistrate of Jessore to two months' imprisonment for beating a native, against which sentence he had appealed to the Calcutta High Court, which, again, has affirmed the conviction and sentence.

THE arrival at Madras of Mr. Barton of the Bombay branch of the Tudor Ice-house, is reported. He has gone there, it is said, to take [illegible]orary charge of the business and to [illegible] into the accounts of the agency. [illegible]iencies are hinted at.

[illegible] *Season* reports that a serious [illegible]rred to Capt. Riddell, R.E., at [illegible] in the Happy Valley. He [illegible]ll on the eye while looking round. [illegible]ident, it is said, will unquestionably deprive the organ of sight, and fears are entertained that the sight of both eyes will be lost.

THE Government of the N. W. Provinces have recently imported a set of wool-spinning machinery at a cost of Rs. 15,000 for the Agra Central Prison. The machine is to be worked by prisoner power, and, we read, it is intended, [illegible] prove successful and remunerative, [illegible] other central prisons in those [illegible] machines.

A FACTION fight, [illegible] in serious [illegible] has just been adjudicated by the Commissioner at Ferozepore. The Government Advocate prosecuted and Messrs. Reynolds and Goulsbury were for the defence. The accused was sentenced to two years' imprisonment. The case created a great deal of excitement in the Ferozepore district.

THE increase in the mileage of railways in the United Kingdom between 1850 and 1873 was 9,000 miles, and the number of locomotives, 9,500. In India and the Colonies there are upwards of 12,300 miles open. There are 3,374 miles of submerged cable wire in the United Kingdom, 83,408 miles of public telegraph wire, and 4,311 miles of private wire. There are in India and the British colonies upwards of 65,000 miles of wire.

[illegible] rumoured, the *Madras Times* says, that the 1-21st Fusiliers will not leave Madras for Burmah so soon as November next, and that it is likely to be stationed at Fort St. George for another year. Some time ago a move was being made in Bangalore to have the 89th Regiment of Foot, which is under orders to relieve H. M's 1-21st Fusiliers, kept at that station for a longer period, and it is stated that the efforts which were then made have been successful.

MR. CHARLES JORDAN, an ironfounder at Newport, Monmouthshire, has taken out a patent for a novel method of preventing railway accidents. He proposes to make the up and down main lines without the usual switches, turn-outs, and crossings, the lines being continuous from end to end, and to work such road by transferring a train or trains at stations, or where shunting is necessary, or at junctions with other railways, from the main line to the adjacent siding by lifting the train bodily from one line to the other by hydraulic apparatus.

THE Allahabad paper informs us that the repairs to the Koksar bridge have been completed and says:—"If the Central Asian Company's caravan had been a few days later it might have crossed by the bridge. A little delay would also have been to the advantage of the company, as the melting of the snows will for some time render the crossing of the rivers between Leh and Yarkund very difficult. We anticipate that ordinary obstacles will not, however, hinder the energetic manager, Mr. Russell, after the successful transport of his five hundred mules over the Chundra on a "jhula" without the loss of a single animal."

A LIST of Civilians of the Bengal establishment who were absent on furlough on the 30th June last has been issued in the *Gazette of India.* Under the head, Government of India, we find six names—none for special leave. In the Lower Provinces there were thirty-one on furlough, or 12·8 of the total number of civil officers. The furloughs for the North-West were twenty-seven, and the special leaves three—the percentage of absentees being 16·8. The percentage for the Punjab was 16·2, thirteen being absent. Only two out of twenty-five were absent in Oudh. The percentage was highest in the Central Provinces, where six out of twenty-seven were away. There were none absent in British Burmah, Mysore and Coorg, Hyderabad, or Assam.

THE Trichinopoly paper records the following case of animal instinct:—"An elephant, belonging to the Jembugeswaram temple, was taken out by its keeper last week, and the latter, towards evening, after an over-indulgence in liquor, lay stupid on the ground. The elephant, finding its keeper unable and unfit to go home, changed places with him, becoming his keeper. Seizing him gently with its trunk, the brute carried him home to its stables and laid him there. The relatives of the keeper, after a long search for him, came to the stables, and were not a little surprised to find him sharing the accommodation that had been provided in the elephant's quarters."

THE following incident, the Lahore paper thinks, may be interesting to show how civilised the Afridis of the Kohat Pass have become. An officer with his wife and family going on leave through the Kohat Pass, finding it impossible to proceed owing to the heavy rain, stopped at the Afridi village of Khan Ka Ghari and passed the night there, hospitably entertained by the headman of the village. The accommodation provided was, as may be easily imagined, far from being comfortable, and the torrents of rain which fell brought down a large portion of the roof they were under. A sufficient sum of money, given to the mullik of the village, would probably induce him to build some sort of serai with a corner room available on emergencies for Europeans.

FOUR men have been sentenced to transportation for life at Vizagapatam for a murder committed about six months ago, the perpetrators of the crime having only recently been traced and apprehended. In this, as in most cases of the kind, a woman seems to have been at the bottom of the affair, and though it is more than probable that she never heard of Potiphar's wife, she appears to have acted much in the same way and denounced to her husband the unfortunate young man who was murdered. A few days after the false accusation was made to the husband, the young man was decoyed into a room, immediately on entering which he was knocked down and his neck wrung by the four men who have since been taken up and sentenced to transportation for the offence.

THE young Hindoo lad who recently sought Mr. Burgess's protection against the persecution he had to endure from his parents on his professing Christianity was baptized by the missionary at the Royapettah Wesleyan Chapel on Sunday morning. The report having gone out that the baptism was to take place crowds of natives gathered about the compound, in the hopes, perhaps, of rescuing the boy; but the police mustered very strong and kept order creditably. The little chapel was well filled with native Christians, and before the sermon, after having questioned the boy as to his religious awakening, and directing him to return to his home and friends, if he were not prepared to forsake his idolatry altogether, he was baptized by Mr. Burgess. An escort of police accompanied Mr. Burgess's conveyance, which contained the lad, to and from the chapel.

ACCORDING to the latest official returns, there were registered as belonging to the United Kingdom, in 1873, 3,852 iron steam-vessels of 1,711,767 aggregate tonnage. In the same year no fewer than 63,000 British steam-vessels of both kinds, measuring 50,388,055 tons, entered with cargoes at ports in the United Kingdom from foreign countries and the coasting trade—a marvellous increase from the 104,680 tons in 1850. The six largest steamers in the world we are told are the Great Eastern, owned by the International Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, 674ft. long, 77ft. broad; the City of Pekin, lately launched on the Delaware River, Pacific Mail Steamship Company, 6,000 tons, 423ft. long, 48ft. broad; the Liguria, Pacific Steam Navigation Company, 4,820 tons, 460ft. long, 45ft. broad; the Britannia, White Star, 4,700 tons, 455ft. long, 45ft. broad; the City of Richmond, Inman, 4,600 tons, 453½ft. long, 43 beam; and the Bothnia, Cunard, 4,500 tons, 425ft long, 42½ broad.

THE Colonne Vendôme is (says the Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*) every day rising higher and higher, and it will attain its former elevation about the beginning of next September. To speak by the card, it will be as high as formerly, less the altitude of its statue. For it seems to be decided that the column is to have no capital, the edifice is to be left uncrowned. In this state it will be a fit exemplar of France; it will appropriately embody the Provisional Government—the impersonal Septennate. But is there not something like moral cowardice in thus shirking the responsibility of replacing the statue of the man who is identified with the column? The figure in imperial robes which the late Emperor had placed on the summit was considerably injured at the fall of the column, but it could surely be repaired as easily as the edifice of which it used to form the ornament. Or, better still, *le petit caporal*, the still-remembered figure in cocked hat and closed-buttoned great coat, might be again hoisted up to the place from which he has looked down on so many changes of government. In all these changes the worship of *le petit caporal* has never relaxed. Whatever the prevailing faith of the moment, if in France there can be said to be any faith, and if any faith can here be said to prevail, pride in the most famous soldier of his time has never faltered. The Republican Beranger and the Monarchist Thiers have done more to perpetuate his glory than the most devoted Bonapartist. There surely could be no impropriety in restoring the little corporal to his elevated sentry-box. The statue was relegated to the stumpy pedestal at Courbevoie which closes the vista of the long Avenue de la Grande Armée, and after the 4th of September it suddenly disappeared from view. But faithful hands hid it in the Seine until the tide of war had rolled away; so the old statue is still forthcoming, and *petit bonhomme vit encore.*

FROM the reports issued by the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, for the week ending the 13th August 1874, we gather that in Bengal rain has been generally throughout the province during the week, but in nearly half the districts has been less in quantity than it should have been at this period of the season. The fall in some of the districts of the Burdwan and presidency divisions, indeed, has been so short throughout the year as to have brought the great amun or late rice crop into serious peril. Thus in Hooghly, the total fall of the last five months contrasts with the average or normal fall as follows:—

	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Total.
Normal fall...	2·79	4·49	5·45	12·44	13·23	= 38·40
Actual, 1874...	0·60	0·36	5·22	3·69	6·37	= 16·24

Very heavy rain is required to ensure an amun crop at all in this district, transplanting as yet having hardly begun. In Nuddea, again, the fall has been so scanty, that it is doubtful if the early rice will be more than half an average crop. The prospects of the main rice crop generally are, however, still tolerably fair on the whole; but more rain is needed, and, with a seasonable fall, there may yet be a good average harvest. In parts of the Patna and Rajshahye Divisions, however, prospects are again critical; heavy failure both of the bhadhoi and late rice impending over Tirhoot and Moorshedabad. Parts of Monghyr and Sarun have been submerged by the rise of the rivers, but the damage will not be ascertained till the water subsides. Seasonable rain has fallen all over the Bhaugulpore, Chota-Nagpore, and Orissa Commissionerships, and in the other divisions sufficient for immediate requirements, and for transplanting, which is being carried on vigorously. The rains have been so heavy in Cuttack and Balasore, that the crops are partially under water, but no injury has been done, and the floods are subsiding. Harvesting of the early rice is going on in most districts of the Rajshahye, Cooch Behar, Dacca, and Chittagong divisions with fair results. In Purneah, very full bhadoi or early crops are being reaped, and in Bogra a heavy aous crop. In Chota Nagpore and parts of Behar the millets are being harvested. Enough rain to remove apprehension; slight outbreak of cholera in north-east. In the eastern and western divisions and in South Behar prospects continue to be good. In Cuttack and Balasore heavy floods are reported but no damage. In the Punjab the floods at Mooltan have subsided, but at Peshawur there has been an unusual fall followed by floods.

THE House of Commons Select Committee on Public Departments have made their report, and in it they suggest several reforms in the system of purchase and sale of materials and stores. One of the subjects pressed upon the attention of the committee was that of having an edition of the public Statutes printed in a cheap and compact form, so as to make them as accessible as possible to the general public. The committee state that the new revised edition of the Statutes now in force is issued in such a form that to possess a copy would involve an expenditure of £30 or £40. Such a price simply means prohibition so far as the general public is concerned; and it serves but to defeat the purposes for which the revised edition was undertaken and issued. The committee recommend that the Statutes of the realm should in future be printed and published by the Stationery Office; that of the editions now published, the one known as the imperial octavo (which is printed from the same type as the Parliamentary Bills) should alone be continued; but, further, that a popular edition, made up in octavo, and published at a moderate cost of, say, from 5s. to 7s. per volume, should be printed and published annually by Her Majesty's Stationery Office. The committee regard the issue of the Acts of Parliament in a cheap form as a matter of great importance, furnishing, as it would, to all an opportunity of informing themselves upon the laws which they are expected to obey. The committee observe also that at present three separate offices are maintained for the sale of Parliamentary papers, with separate and distinct staffs. Messrs. Spottiswoode sell the House of Lords' papers, Mr. Hansard the papers printed by order of the House of Commons. The papers are distributed to members of both Houses of Parliament and to the public offices by different people, with separate staffs of messengers and porters. Messrs. Trübner distribute books and periodicals to the same public offices, and their trouble in this respect in taken into account in the prices charged against the Stationery Office. A daily distribution of papers and small stores is also made for the Stationery Department itself. The committee are also of opinion that a great public convenience would be attained, and some economy effected, if the whole arrangements for the distribution and sale of Parliamentary papers and Government publications were centralized, and placed under the care of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. A central depot might be established, superintended by a practical man of business, who would be responsible for the receipt, distribution, and sale of all Parliamentary papers, and for the purchase and collection of all printed books and periodicals required by the public offices.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, the following short causes were heard before Mr. Justice Pinhey:—

PALLONJEE PESTONJEE VS. J. W. CHRISTIAN.

Mr. Jackson, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, appeared for the plaintiff. There was no appearance for the defendant, an engineer on the Indus Valley State Railway. Mr. Jackson asked for a postponement of the case for two months, on the ground that the summons, which had been sent to Sind, had not been returned. His Lordship postponed the case until the 6th October next, the first short cause before the vacation.

JAMSETJEE LIMJEE V. NARAYAN KESSOWJEE.

Mr. P. M. Mehta, instructed by Mr. Shamrao, appeared for the plaintiff. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 2,000 on two promissory notes for Rs. 1,000 each executed by the defendant to Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee on the 22nd July and 14th September 1871 respectively. They were endorsed over to the present plaintiff. The Court gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 2,000, with interest at 9 per cent. per annum on Rs. 1,000 from 22nd July 1871 and with interest at the same rate on Rs. 1,000 from 14th September 1871 until judgment, costs, and interest on the judgment at 6 per cent. until payment.

HENRY GAMBLE V. BHAICHUND JAVERDAS.

The suit had been, by order of the judge in chambers, transferred to the long causes list.

RITCHIE, STEUART, AND CO. V. MANICK MOROBA.

Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant appeared in person and produced an extract from his schedule filed in the Insolvent Court. The suit was brought for a specific performance of an agreement for the purchase of land situated at Worlee for Rs. 20,000. On the suit being filed, defendant alleged that he purchased the land for Mr. Munguldas Nathoobhoy, and he had since then filed his schedule. On the defendant agreeing that the agreement on which this suit was brought be cancelled, [illegible] his agreeing to pay the costs of [illegible], the Court decreed that the agreement stood cancelled, declaring that it was cancelled owing to the default of the defendant. The Official Assignee was present in Court and consented to this decree on behalf of the defendant.

THE following cases were disposed of by Mr. Justice Bayley:—

THE L. B. AND M. BANK V. JEEJEEBHOY JEHANGIR POCHAJEE.

Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Dallas, Lynch, and Tobin, appeared for the plaintiff.

On the defendant's name being called, his brother, Bapoojee Jehangirjee, appeared and stated that the defendant was insane.

His Lordship held that the defendant could not be represented by his brother.

Mr. Starling then proceeded to prove service of summons on the defendant, and one of the witnesses called said that the defendant had been insane for five years past. The defendant's brother was next called, and produced a judge's order by which he had been appointed to manage the defendant's estate on account of his (the defendant's) insanity.

Mr. Starling then asked that the suit should be postponed till the 22nd of September, in order that Bapoojee Jehangeerjee might be made a party to the suit.

His Lordship granted the application.

SHRICRISHNA NARANJEE V. ATMARAM MADOWJEE.

Mr. Tyabjee, instructed by Mr. Pandurang, appeared for the plaintiff; the defendant was not in Court.

The suit was brought to recover Rs 11,500, on a promissory note with interest at six per cent. from the 1st of January last.

After Mr. Tyabjee had proved the claim, his Lordship gave a decree in favour of the plaintiff with costs.

RAO BAHADOOR MADUN SHRICRISHNAJEE V. ATMARAM MADHOWJEE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Tyabjee appeared for the plaintiff; three of the defendants were absent, and the fourth, Venayek Trimbuck, appeared in person.

The fourth defendant said that he had been ordered to file a written statement, but as the Court had also ordered the plaintiffs to serve him with a summons, and he had not done so, he had not filed it.

Mr. Tyabjee said that when the suit last came on the defendant was in Court and therefore there was no order made to serve him with a summons. The suit was brought to eject the defendants from a house which had been leased to them by the plaintiff, and the lease of which had expired. There was a deed of conveyance by which the property had been conveyed to the plaintiff in 1871.

The fourth defendant said that this house had been sold to the plaintiff without any regard being had to the interest which he and the other defendants had in it.

His Lordship said that the defendants' statement could not affect the present suit, but that if the defendant thought they had a good claim, they might bring another suit to establish it. His Lordship then passed a decree for the plaintiff for possession and costs.

JOHN FISH VS. T. G. YOUNG.

Mr. Latham appeared for the plaintiff, and moved to have the suit transferred to the long-cause list. The plaintiff, he said, claimed Rs. 2,220 on a consignment of goods which had been sent out to the defendants, and sold by them. The defendant admitted that he had received and sold the said goods, but he denied that he had received them on behalf of the plaintiff.

Mr. Latham said that some of the documents required as evidence would have to be got out from home, and the hearing of the case would occupy some time.

Mr. Pigot appeared to oppose the application, but his Lordship said the suit was not one which could be heard as a short cause, and it must therefore go into the long-cause list.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	Fort.	Byculla.	Colaba.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Sunday, Aug. 16	0 1	0 27	0 24
Previously registered......	68 25	75 48	67 38
Total...	68 26	75 75	67 62

LORD SALISBURY ON FREEDOM OF DISCUSSION IN INDIA.

(*Indian Observer.*)

EVERYBODY knows that a British mob, if sufficiently numerous, can almost with impunity indulge in riot, destroy property, assault the police, and stone the troops that may, in extreme cases, be called upon to be spectators of the fun, and to constitute themselves targets for the missiles and butts for the jokes of the lively unwashed. We have not much to say in favour of the action taken by Sir Philip Wodehouse during the Bombay riots. He evidently forgot, when endeavouring to assimilate his procedure to that of a British Magistrate at home, that, whereas an English mob is more mischievous than bloodthirsty, a Mahommedan gathering of the kind, if allowed to have its own way, would perhaps desire nothing better than the wholesale massacre of infidels. We hear so much, however, now-a-days, of the rights of natives, and of the obligations under which our rulers are placed to make no distinction between them and British interlopers, that a Governor, not particularly blessed in the matter of a sound judgment of his own, might be almost pardoned for supposing that the days of bayonet government had altogether passed away, and that it was just as necessary to concede to natives of every creed and caste all the rights and privileges of British citizens at home, as it was advisable, for the honour of the flag in India, to suppress vagabond British-born interlopers by depriving them of most of the civil rights they enjoyed in their own country. Probably Sir Philip Wodehouse was not the only man in India who thought that a new era had dawned; and the Anglo-Indian community may, perhaps, have reason to be profoundly grateful to the Marquis of Salisbury for reminding local officials, in pretty plain terms, that it is still allowable, on an emergency, to shoot down native rioters who may be inclined to get up a sensation in the way of pillage or murder. The experiment of entrusting to local chowkeydars the duty of dealing with a fanatical mob in a mofussil civil station might be interesting to Governors or Commissioners not on the spot, but would hardly be satisfactory to those most concerned. If the Secretary of State had omitted any reference to the suppressed book, his despatch would have done good; but it seems very unfortunate that he should have condemned the book, sanctioned its suppression by Mr. Souter, and indiscreetly alluded to a previous biography of Mahomet and the consequences of its publication. In para. 4 of the despatch, the Marquis distinctly lays down the principle that, if the feelings of any sect are likely to be dangerously excited by the circulation of a work, it is the duty of responsible officials to suppress the cause of offence as well as to take other precautions against disorder. His words are:—

"The Commissioner of Police was informed of the existence of an angry feeling among the Mussulmans, and tried to calm it by procuring the suppression of the book. In neglecting at the same time to take suitable precautions against disorder, Mr. Souter committed an error of judgment. If the feelings of the Mahometans were not likely to be dangerously excited, there was no deed to interfere with the circulation of the book; if they were, that measure would not by itself avail to ensure the maintenance of order. Unaccompanied by any preparations for repression, it may have been interpreted as a proof of weakness, and have increased, rather than allayed, the prevailing excitement.

This principle appears more mischievous than anything the Governor of Bombay or any other Anglo-Indian ruler ever did or conceived. Although actual breach of the peace is not approved of, the Secretary of State concedes to the Mahommedans and every other sect the right of agitating for the suppression of anything obnoxious to them, and if they only pretend to be dangerously excited about the matter, they are sure to carry their point. Authors, who purpose writing about Mahomet or any of the idolatrous beliefs current in India, had better be careful what they say—the words "infidel" and "heathen" would certainly be "ill-advised" if not "indefensible;" and if any of our native fellow-subjects take the trouble to agitate on the subject, it may even be necessary to suppress the Bible here, as been done recently in Turkey. We trust our native friends will not be "dangerously excited" if we tell them that the said Bible, which has a large circulation in India, contains a great many extremely ill-advised and indefensible expressions—from the Marquis of Salisbury's point of view—with regard to many of the practices which form part of the religious belief of millions in this country. As to newspapers, we shall not be surprised if Mr. Souter, acting on the principle enunciated by the noble Marquis, suppresses a good many issues of a Bombay paper which frequently indulges in the objectionable habit of speaking—or writing—its mind in pretty plain English. Some legislation on the subject appears desirable; for if Government is compelled, owing to the indiscretion of an author or editor who dangerously excites his native brethren, not only to suppress and objectionable production but to take expensive precautionary measures in the way of calling out troops, etc., it is but fair to the tax payers that the offending party should be called upon to defray all expenses resulting from his indiscretion. We think that Mr. Gibbons, of Kurrachee, who fully acted up to the new principle by taking the precautionary measure of placing a guard over a Mission-house as well as by suppressing an obnoxious tract, deserves to be consoled for his temporary discomfiture by being made a Companion of the Honorable Order of the Star of India.

GEOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE ON A VISIT TO THE CHADERKUL, THIAN SHAN RANGE.

BY DR. F. STOLICZKA, NATURALIST ATTACHED TO THE YARKAND EMBASSY.

AFTER a stay of nearly a month in our embassy quarters at Yangishar, near Kashgar, the diplomacy of our envoy secured us the Amir's permission for a trip to the Chaderkul, a lake situated close to the Russian frontier, about 112 miles north by west of Kashgar, among the southern branches of the Thian Shan range. Under the leadership of Colonel Gordon, we—Captain Trotter and myself—left Yangishar about noon on the last day of 1873, receiving the greeting of the new year in one of the villages of the Artush valley, some 25 miles north-west from our last quarters. On the first of January 1874 we marched up the Toyan river for about 20 miles to a small encampment of the Kirghiz, called Chungterek; and following the Toyan, and passing the forts Murza-terek and Chakmak, we camped on the fifth day at Turug-at-bela, about 11 miles south of the Turug pass, beyond which, five miles further on, lies the Chaderkul. On the sixth we visited the lake, and on the day following retraced our steps, by the same route we came, towards Kashgar, which we reached on the 11th January.

Having had a shooting day at Turug-at-bela, and one day's halt with the King's obliging officers at the Chakmak fort, we were actually only nine days on the march, during which we accomplished a distance of about 224 miles. It will be readily understood, that while thus marching, there was not much time to search for favorable sections in out-of-the way places; but merely to note what was at hand on the road. I can, therefore, only introduce my geological observations as passing remarks.

Leaving the extensive loss-deposits of the valley of the Kashgar Daria, the plain rises very gradually towards a low ridge, of which I shall speak as the Artush range. It is remarkably uniform in its elevation, averaging about 400 feet, somewhat increasing in height towards the west and diminishing towards the east, which direction is its general strike. This range separates the Kashgar plain from the valley of the Artush river, which cuts through the ridge about eight miles nearly due north of the city. Viewed from this, the entire ridge appears very regularly furrowed and weather-worn on its slope, indicating the softness of the material of which it is composed. One would have, however, hardly fancied, that it merely consists of bedded clay and sand, mostly yellowish white, occasionally reddish, and sometimes with interstratified layers of greater consistency, hardened by a calcareous or siliciqus cement. On the left bank, in the passage of the river through the ridge, the beds appear in dome-shape, gently dipping towards the Kashgar plain on one side, and with a considerably higher angle into the Artush valley on the other. On the right bank at the gap all the exposed beds dip southward, those on the reverse of the anticlinal having been washed away by the Artush river up to the longitudinal axis, and thus exposing almost vertical faces. These remarkably homogeneous, clayey and sandy beds may appropriately be called *Artush beds*, and although I could nowhere find a trace of a fossil in them, it seems to me very probable that they are of marine origin and of neogene age.

The southern slopes of the ridge are on their basal half entirely covered with gravel, which in places even extends to the top, assuming here a thickness of from 10 to 15 feet. Locally the gravel beds are separated from the main range by a shallow depression, forming a low ridge which runs along the base of the higher one, and from which it is, even in the distance, clearly discernible by its dark tint. The pebbles in the gravel are mostly of small size and well river-worn; they are derived to a very large extent from grey or greenish sandstones and shales, black or white limestone, more rarely of trap, basalt, and of gneiss. With the exception of the last-named rock, all the others had been met with *in situ* in the upper Toyan valley. The pieces of gneiss belong to a group of metamorphic rock which is usually called *Protogine.* It is mainly composed of quartz and white or reddish orthoclase, with a comparatively small proportion of a green chloritic substance. The white felspar variety generally contains as an accessory mineral schorl, in short, rather thick, crystals. I shall subsequently allude to the probable source from which the protogine pebbles might have been derived.

From Artush we marched, as already stated, northwards, up the Toyan river, and for the next 22 miles one was surprised to find nothing but the same Artush—and gravel—deposits, the former constantly dipping at a high angle to north by west, and the latter resting on them in slightly inclined or horizontal strata; while among the recent river deposits in the bed of the valley itself the order of things appeared reversed. The gravels having first yielded to a denudation, were here underlying the clays derived from the Artush beds, thus preparing an arable ground for the agriculturist, whenever a favorable opportunity offered itself. A few miles south of Chungterek the laminated Artush beds entirely disappeared under the gravel, which from its greater consistency assumed here the form of a rather tough, coarse conglomerate. In the bed of the river the latter have a thickness of fully 200 feet, and are eroded by lateral rivulets into remarkably regular Gothic pillars and turrets. It is rare to meet with a more perfect imitation of nature by human art. The general surface of the gravel deposits is comparatively low, from 400 to 500 feet above the level of the river, and much denuded and intersected by minor streams and old watercourses.

At a couple of miles north of Chungterek the Koktan range begins with rather abrupt limestone cliffs, rising to about 3,000 feet above the level of the Toyan. Nearly in the middle of it are situated the forts Murzaterek and Chakmak, some ten miles distant from each other. The southern portion of this range consists at its base of undulating layers of greenish or purplish shales, overlain by dark coloured, mostly black, limestone in thick and thin strata, the latter being generally earthy. The limestone occupies all the higher elevations, and, as is generally the case, greatly adds to the ruggedness of the mountains. About five miles north of Chungterek, I found in thick bed of limestone an abundance of *Megalodus triqueter*, a large *Pinna*, a *Spiriferina* of the type of *S. Stracheyi*, blocks full of *Lithodendron* corals, and numerous sections of various small *Gastropods.* Thinner layers of the same limestone were full of fragments of *crinoid stems* and of a branching *Ceriopora*, the rock itself bearing a strong resemblance to the typical St. Cassian beds. In this place the shales, underlying the limestone, were partly interstratified with it, in layers of from 5 to 10 feet; and from this fact it seems to me probable that they also are of triassic age, representing a lower series of the same formation.

Proceeding in a north-westerly direction, the *Megalodus* limestones are last seen near Murzaterek. From this place the greenish shales continue for a few miles further on much disturbed and contorted; and at last disappear under a variety of dark coloured shales, slates, and sandstones, with occasional interstratified layers of black, earthy limestone. The strike of the beds is from east by north to west by south, and the dip either very high to north or vertical. At Chakmak the river has cut a very narrow passage through these almost vertical strata, which rise precipitously to about 3,000 feet, and to the south of the fort appear to be overlain by a lighter coloured rock. It is very difficult to say what the age of these slaty beds may be, as they seem entirely unfossiliferous, and we can at present only regard them as representing, in all probability, one of the palæozoic formations.

About five miles north-west of Chakmak a sensible decrease in the height of the range takes place, and with it a change in the geological formation. The palæozoic beds, although still crossing the valley in almost vertical strata, become very much contorted; while, unconformably on them, rest reddish and white sandstones and conglomerates, regularly bedded, and dipping to north west with a steady slope of about 40 degrees. The rocks, though evidently belonging to a comparatively recent (kainozoic) epoch, appear to be much altered by heat, some layers having been changed into a coarse grit, in which the cement has almost entirely disappeared. I have not, however, observed any kind of organic remains in them. A little distance further on they several times alternate with successive, conformably bedded, doleritic trap. The rock is either hard and compact, being an intimate, rather fine grained mixture of felspar and augite in small thin crystals, or it decomposes into masses of various greenish and purplish hues, like some of the basic greenstones.

After leaving the junction of the Suyok and Toyan (or Chakmak) rivers, and turning northwards into the valley of the latter, the panorama is really magnificent. Shades of white, red, purple and black compete with each other in distinctness and brilliancy, until the whole series of formations appears in the distance capped by a dark bedded rock.

Although, judging from the greater frequency of basaltic boulders, we already knew that this rock must be found further north, we hardly realised the pleasant sight which awaited us on the march of the 4th January, after having left our camp at Kulja, on Bokum-bashi. The doleritic beds increased step by step in thickness, and after a few miles we passed through what appears to the centre of an extensive volcanic eruption. Along the banks of the river columnar and massive basalt was noticed several times occasional small heaps of slags and scoriæ, among a few outcrops of very much altered and disturbed strata of red or white sandstone, thus adding to the remarkable contrast of the scene. In front of us, and to the right, stretched in a semicircle a regular old Somma; the almost perpendicular walls rising to about 1,500 feet above the river, and clearly exposing the stratification of the basaltic flows, which were successively dipping to north-east, east, and south-east. On our left, as well as in an almost due western direction, portions of a similar Somma were visible above the sedimentary rocks, all dipping in the opposite way from those ahead of us. The cone itself has in reality entirely disappeared by subsidence, and the cavity was filled with the rubbish of the neighbouring rocks.

Passing further north we crossed a comparatively low country, studded with small rounded hills and intercepted by short ridges with easy slopes; the average height was between 12,000 and 13,000 feet. This undulating high plateau proved to be one of the head-quarters of the *Kulja* (*Ovis Polii*), chiefly on account of the very rich grass vegetation which exists here. For this the character of the soil fully accounts. The entire ground was shown to consist of limestone gravel and pebbles of rather easily decomposing rocks, mixed with the ashes and detritus, evidently derived from the proximity of the volcanic eruption. Only rarely was an insolated basaltic dyke seen or the tertiary sandstone cropping out from under the more recent deposits.

Viewing the country from an elevated position near our camp at Turug-at-bela, the conglomerate and gravel beds, well clad with grass vegetation, were seen to stretch far away eastwards, and in a north-easterly direction across the Turug pass; while on the south they were bounded by a continuation of the somewhat higher basaltic hills. Towards the west I traced them for about seven miles, across a low pass at which a tributary of the Toyan rises in two branches; while on the other side two similar streams flow west by south to join the Suyok river. To the north the proximity of a rather precipitously rising range shut the rest of the world out of view. For this ridge the name Terek-tagh of Humboldt's map may be retained; its average height ranges between about 16,000 and 17,000 feet. In its western extension it runs almost due east-west, composed at base of a tough limestone conglomerate of younger tertiary origin, followed by white dolomitic limestone, and then by a succession of slaty and dark limestone rocks, the former occasionally showing distinct signs of metamorphism, and changing into schist. All the beds are nearly vertical or very highly inclined, dipping to north by west, the older apparently resting on the younger ones. North of Turug-at bela the range makes a sudden bend in an almost northerly direction, and continues to the Chaderkul, where it forms the southern boundary of the lake-plateau. By this time the white dolomitic, and afterwards the slaty beds, had entirely disappeared, and with them the height has also diminished. A comparatively low and narrow branch of the range which we visited consists here entirely of dark limestone, which in single fragments is not distinguishable from the Trias limestone of the Koktan mountains, but here it does not contain any fossils. The ridge itself, after a short stretch in a north-east-by-north direction, gradually disappears under the much younger conglomeratic beds.

Across the Chaderkul plain the true Thian Shan range was visible, a regular forest of peaks seemingly of moderate and tolerably uniform elevation. The rocks all exhibited dark tints, but most of them, as well as the hills to the west of the Chaderkul, near the sources of the Arpa, were clad in snow. The lake itself was frozen, and the surrounding plain covered with a white sheet of saline efflorescence.

Brief sketch of the geological history of the hill ranges traversed.—In order that the preceding remarks may be more easily understood, I add a few words regarding the changes which appear to have taken place at the close of the kainozoic epoch within the southern offshoots of the Thian Shan which we visited.

Short as our sojourn in the mountains was, it proved to be very interesting and equally instructive. Humboldt's account of the volcanicity of the Thian Shan, chiefly taken from Chinese sources, receives great support; but we must not speculate further beyond confiding in the expectation that both meso and kaino zoic rocks will be found amply represented in it.

As far as our present researches in the physical aspect of the country extend, we may speak of three geologically different ranges: the *Terek range*, which is the northernmost, the Koktan in the middle, followed by the Artush range, below which begins the Kashgar plain. All three decrease in the same order in their absolute height, the last very much more so than the middle one. The first consists of old sedimentary rocks, the second of similar rocks in its southern parts, while younger tertiary and basaltic rocks occupy the northern portions, the third is entirely composed of young tertiary deposits. The general direction of all the ranges is from west to east, or nearly so; this direction evidently dating from the time when the whole of the Thian Shan chain was elevated. The undulating high plateau between the Terek and the Koktan near Turug-at-bela, about eight miles wide, the distance between the two ranges diminishing westward, while in the opposite direction it must soon more than double. Judging [illegible] pebbles, which, as already noticed, are half derived from limestone, the direction of the old drainage must have been from west to east, and must have formed the headwaters of the Aksai river, which on the maps is recorded as rising a short distance east of the Chanderkul. Similarly, the gravel valley between the Koktan and Artush ranges indicates a west to east drainage, and its width appears to have approximately averaged 20 miles. About three miles north of Chungterek a secondary old valley exists, also extending from west to east, and is diametrically cut across by the Toyan river. In this valley, which was formerly tributary to the one lying more southward, the gravel beds accumulated to a thickness of fully 100 feet. As the Artush range did not offer a sufficiently high barrier, masses of the gravel passed locally over it or through its gaps into the Kashgar plain, which itself at that time formed a third large broad valley.

Thus, at the close of the volcanic eruptions in the hills north of Chakmak, we find three river systems all flowing eastward, and made more or less independent of each other by mountain ranges, about which it would, however, not be fair to theorize (in the present state of our knowledge) on the causes of their assumed relative position. It must have been at that time that the pebbles of protogine were brought down from some portion of the hills lying to the west; and it would be interesting to ascertain whether or not this rock is anywhere in that direction to be met with *in situ.* When the turbulent times of Vulcan's reign became exhausted and tranquility was restored, the whole country south of the axis of the Thian Shan must have greatly subsided, the wider the valleys have been, the more effectively was the extent of subsidence felt. To support this idea by an observation, I may notice that north of Chungterek, at the base of the Koktan range, the Artush beds have entirely disappeared in the depth, and the gravel beds overlaying them dip partially under the Trias limestone, a state of things which cannot be explained by denudation, but only by subsidence and consequent overturning of the older beds above the younger ones. A similar state of things is to be observed on the Terek range, where the young tertiary limestone conglomerate is in some places of contact overlain by the much older dolomite. Now, if the broad valley of the Kashgar plain sank first, and gradually lowest, as it in all probability did, we find a more ready explanation of the large quantities of loose gravel pouring into it and accumulating at the base of the Artush range.

The sinking in of the volcanic centre north-west of Chakmak first appears to have drained off the former head of the Aksai river, making it the head of the Toyan instead; and to the north of the Terek ridge it was most probably the cause of the origin of the Chaderkul. The subsidence of the country followed in the south, making it possible for the united Suyok and Toyan rivers to force their passage right across the Koktan range, strengthen the Artush river, cut with facility through the Artush range, and join the Kashgardaria. While thus indicating the course of the comparatively recent geological history of the ground, it must be, however, kept in mind, that this change in the system of drainage had no essential effect upon the direction of the hill ranges. This, dating from much older times, was mainly an east-westerly one, following the strike of the rocks which compose the whole mountain system.

Kashgar, 16th January 1874.

NOTE.—Since the foregoing paper was in type, the calamitous news of Dr. Stoliczka's death has been received. This opportunity is therefore taken of publishing a few last geological notes communicated in a private letter. The following is from a letter dated Kila Panj, Wakham, 14th April 1874:—

"We crossed from Yangihissar to Sirikul in ten days; and after two days' halt at that place, crossed Pamir Khurd in twelve days. The last few marches on this side were about the worst we had. The road is very bad, and the daily snow-storms so heavy, that on one day we were not able to make more than five miles. Wakhan itself is a miserably poor country; and it is a question whether we shall be able to get enough supplies to take us back, if we do not get something sent up from Fyzabad. Our ponies will require at least twelve days to recover from the fatigue they had on the little Pamir. Whether by that time the road by Pamir Kalan will be open is very questionable.

"I ought to tell you something of the geology, but it is in very few words. There are no younger rocks the whole way than trias limestone. The Pamir Khurd proper is all gneiss and metamorphic schist. Do not imagine that the 'roof of the world' is an elevated plain; nay, it is a mere valley, well supplied with gnoiss and boortsee, and from two to three miles in width. From the hills to the south, glaciers come down almost into the valley, while the hills on both sides were deeply clad in snow, so much so that for several miles not even a few square feet of bare rock was visible. If we go back by the Pamir, I shall try to make a halt of two days before reaching Sirikul, and examine the triassic limestone. The old slates give no hope of yielding any trilobites."—EDITOR.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

A SUNDAY WITH FIDDLER JOSS.

(*From the Glasgow Daily Mail.*)

"DOES any missionary visit them?" Landlord has never seen one, and thinks he would be a bold man who would venture. "He would have all the boots and shoes of the establishment at is head if he opened his mouth!" These words have aroused the energy and philanthropy of at least two sympathizing spirits to the moral destitution that prevails amongst some of the occupants of the lodging-houses of Glasgow. On Sunday, as the last stroke of the bells for afternoon service in the city churches fade on the soft summer air, I stand once more with two companions, ready to commence another pilgrimage to some of those dark dreary miry shrines. My associates this time bear no relationship to civic or police authorities. The co-partners of my visit are the well-known Mr. Quarrier and that most un-ecclesiastical-looking of all evangelists, Mr. Joshua Poole, known as "Fiddler Joss." Can the masses be got at? This is the problem we three mean, if possible, this Sabbath afternoon to solve. Away we go; not too hopefully, for we have been warned. "The name of our Saviour must not be mentioned," said an official cautioner, "or you'll have the whole bevy down upon you and be driven out as a canting set of hypocrites."

So, a little despirited, we begin at one of the lowest of the lodging-houses within sight of Stockwell-street, and easy hail of the Central Police-station. Few if any but thieves patronize the place. We turn down a winding close, reeking in the bright, hot summer's day. There are some half-dozen lads, varying from twelve to one-and-twenty, congregated behind a gable end of one of the dingy buildings and lounging lazily against the wall. The peculiarity of their gait, the closely-shaven face with the invariable short clump or tuft on chin, the coloured collarless "belcher," the cropped hair, and the everlasting slouched cap, and pomatum-plastered lock over the temple, proclaim the professional services they render to the public. They leer suspiciously at us as we give them a friendly greeting—"Just come to see how you all are. This is Fiddler Joss." Joss offers his hand. Some two or three sulkily take theirs from their pocket, and shake it. "Thought he'd have just a word upstairs if you'd like to hear him." The lads look at one another. A half nod is exchanged on both sides. "Can you get a few of them upstairs in?" Two of the lads stumble up the winding stone staircase that leads to the door of the establishment. As it closes behind us, the heat and stench are almost insupportable. There is a roaring furnace, round which two or three are superintending the cooking of their dinners, and an odour from the cooking which impregnates the stale tobacco and whisky-filled atmosphere with that of cabbage and fried rancid bacon. Fiddler Joss is introduced to the proprietor, the only one in the whole assembly (there are 200) who rejoices in white shirt sleeves. "Will anybody listen to us?" "You can try." A door is flung open, and we enter on a scene which but for its being associated with misery, profligacy, and destitution, might be ludicrous from the variety of characters associated together. Grey-haired beggars, from the professional mendicant that one encounters always about midnight, who will persist in selling out at that particular hour to walk to his native town, to the two wretched children, who are invariably huddled together on the door-step; the bull-throated convict, the whining pick-pocket, the poverty-stricken, out-of-work mechanic, the drunken collier, are as if scattered by an explosion. There is no sound of conversation; some twenty are seated on wooden seats, which surround the room, moodily gazing at the floor, two or three of the younger ones are lounging lazily at a half-open window. There are about half-a-dozen benches round the room; three men are lying on them, on their faces, two with their legs and arms dangling down to the floor, and their countenances livid as death, turned towards the blackened ceiling. There is a sort of press in one corner of the room, from under which a wooden leg peers out, in company with a pair of very thick calves, grey ragged stockings, and a bricklayer's heavy lace-up boots.

Fiddler Joss needs no introduction—he introduces himself, Bible in hand and a Douay version in case of an appeal from Catholics, in his pocket. He has a good-humoured laughing face, a pair of merry twinkling eyes, and a remarkably cheerful voice. His manner and the first word he utters is evidently strange to the motley group. No text, no Bible-reading, no long prayer. "My friends," he says, "don't disturb yourselves! I'm one of you; I belong to you; I've been as bad as the worst of you; was what some of you are—I was once a prisoner—sixteen years ago this very day I was in prison. I know all about the darbies [this expression he accompanies with a gesture, descriptive of being in handcuffs, which makes a visible impression and begets immediate attention on the part of his auditors]; and I can tell you that I've been so low that I've forgot half the things you've got to learn. I was a fiddler; knew the trick of the cards—run'em up my arm, and shuffled one or two into my sleeve—so [he gives a wink with a gesture]; and at dominoes could drop one or two down my neckerchief—so." At this the countenances of several of the gentlemen present gradually relax into a companionable smile, and a series of affirmative nudgings go round; the man with the wooden leg gradually struggles out, opens an eye, and begins to stare dreamily at the assembled company, and mutters, "What's up?" The several occupants at the window draw in their heads, and some extended on forms, others standing in stupid amazement, a few resting their bushy heads and dirty faces on their blacker hands, fix their eyes on the strange speaker. Not one word of what the orthodox would call theology falls from his lips; he does not even speak of the terrors of hell or the joys of heaven. He only tells them of love, mercy, and pardon for the worst, if they will trust to Jesus Christ. He tells them of a God who so loved the world that He sent his only-begotten Son. Whether it is from the speaker's earnestness of manner, his means and power of familiarizing himself by words and anecdotes, it is curious to see how that simple and but too hackneyed text seems to affect his listeners. The woman of the house stands in the doorway with a mouth apart, and by this time some two or three of the neighbouring sleepers have risen, and are crowding about. The little children, too, stand with their hands before them, and gaze wonderingly into the merry little man's face, and Wooden Leg fairly works himself into a sitting posture.

"I don't come," he goes on to say, "to talk to you about this church or that, about this minister or that: I only come to show you what religion's done for me [he looks at his neat dress, and they look at his fresh face and merry eyes], and to show you what God will do for you. Now, a good many of you love your [illegible] and your wives, but too many of you love pots of ale and pots of beer instead. It's very well for those who have plenty of money when death enters their dwelling; it is a deal easier for them than it is for a poor drunkard; for you haven't been, as I have been, to the churchyard nine times, where under the green grass I buried a wife and eight children—a wife who had to swear her life against me—children? God help me and them! Them, my children! One in particular, that I have heard cry, 'Mammy, give me a bit of bread!' and I have gone out with the determination that I would get some; and I have taken my fiddle, and gone to a public-house, and they have filled me with drink until the good resolution has fled. Ragged? I wish you could see my coat. Used to wear my muffler pinned across it so [gesture] nobody could see I hadn't a shirt—you know the dodge! What am I now? How do I look? People sometimes say to me, 'You don't preach the gospel.' Why, if I don't preach at all, but simply stand up here amongst you and let you look at me, I preach the gospel. Look at me as I was in my rags, and what I am in my new coat. Look at my health, face, and cheeks; look at me—it is the gospel; a living testimony of the power of God to save the chief of sinners. Paul said, you know *he* was the chief, but then he didn't know *me* and *you*; wasn't living then. But what did he say? 'God so loved the world.' He didn't love Peter Campbell alone, or Tom Jenkins alone, or Brown alone? He so loved us. Yes, He loved this dear old man with his white hair, and this poor boy with his pale young cheeks, that He sent his only-begotten Son to save them."

As Fiddler Joss says this, he lay his one hand on the head of an old man, who sits in front with his back towards him, and the other on that of a ragged boy. The old man up to that time has been reading some book or newspaper; and he still keeps his eye on the page. I notice the effect which the action produces. The old man never removes his eyes, does not move a muscle; for a moment looks at the speaker, but his mouth gradually twitches, and his eyelids begin to blink at the page.

"Them as serves God serves a good master, who will take 'em at last to where there will be no rags, no whiskey, no workhouse, no dead children in green graves, and no dying ones."

When we are leaving the place, he comes up, and the little boy respectfully asks for one of the little pamphlets which the speaker is distributing, and thanks him kindly for what he has said and done. Fiddler Joss says he shall be glad to see them all again, and gives them a cheery good-bye, which nearly every-one returns with a hearty good-will. Why? Because they have found out that they are not quite forgotten by God or man. They have heard some one they can understand, and, what is more, some one that understands them. I notice in the different lodging houses that the attention of the listeners is gained as much by the speaker's ready mode of turning everything to account and power of retort, as by his honest pathos and manly earnestness. The anecdotes, illustrative of the various knaveries connected with the speaker's former life, were laughed at, but in an instant, more than one eye was dimmed by one of his ready turns. As, for example, in speaking of his being brought home drunk to his mother, who was looking anxiously for his return, he suddenly said, "You've most of you mothers. Where are they? Are they looking for you? Write to them, my boys, if only to tell them you're alive. Many of you care for neither brother nor sister, father nor mother; but when they are dead, you will remember what you did to them living. The Lord help you to honour parents!"

At this juncture I notice one lad who stands sideways in a little niche in the wall. His face is of a pale leaden hue, and his lips move painfully, and his chest heaves very heavily. It is not emotion; it is worse. He has not a penny to buy a bite; his last coin was expended in last night's lodging. He is dying, all but dead, from want of proper food. His temporary wants are at once relieved, and a promise made that steps shall be taken to place him in the infirmary in the morning.

A cheery farewell, a muttered "God bless you" from some of the inmates, we give a parting glance at the dying boy, who looks the gratitude he has not power to speak, and we are once more in the fresh sunlight and soft, warm air of the summer afternoon. I go home thinking of what made most impression on the masses, and come to the conclusion that where an appeal is made free of all dogmatic theology, accompanied by kindly words and looks, and, above all, a practical illustration of the power of Christianity, where men are addressed as not only fellow-sinners, but also fellow-creatures, there is no heart so cold, dark, and dreary where such a light will not penetrate.

The following Sunday, May 3, Joshua addressed a very large gathering of the working classes on Glasgow Green. The hour named for the service to begin was half-past five o'clock, but long before that time, thousands of people were hanging about, anxiously waiting for their much-loved friend. As soon as the little platform was seen approaching, a general rush was made, and it was with great difficulty that Joshua managed to get to it. Immediately on his beginning to speak, the cry went through the vast congregation, "Hats off," but as the weather was very threatening, and a cold wind blowing, a comparatively small number responded. It was a most interesting sight to witness so many thousand people, all listening with breathless attention to what the "Fiddler" had to say. Many a curious remark passed from the lips of some of the audience, such as "Is that Joss?" "He's a fine fellow!" "He's a good-looking chap." "That's true, he knows all about it," etc., etc. Joshua spoke from John iii. 16, and gave a very simple, but powerful gospel address, and urged all who had not yet accepted Christ, to put off no longer. The words went home to many a heart as we could see from the tears which trickled down many a cheek.

After he had finished, a large number followed him to the Orphan Home Mission Hall, which was filled to over-flowing. Mr. Richard Hunter and the Rev. John Riddell addressed this meeting, and at the close there were many anxious souls, and, thank God, there was joy in heaven over not a few prodigals coming back to the Father's house.

DR. PUSEY AND THE PUBLIC WORSHIP REGULATION BILL.

(*Times*, July 24.)

WE have to thank Dr. Pusey for the most important contribution we have yet received to the discussion upon the Bill for the Regulation of Public Worship. The value of his testimony consists in his candid and truthful description of the party—if party it may still be called—with whom the nation has to deal. Of course, it is always necessary to know whom we are dealing with—whether they may be trusted for negotiation or even compromise, whether they are one in any sense, whether they obey orders, have a discipline, own allegiance, or are anything else than religious or political free lances, not to say banditti. Dr. Pusey tells us he never had a party, only some friends who never had either him or anybody else for a leader. Suddenly, without selection or preparation, starting out of the darkness, they broke their pitchers and blew their trumpets, without even a Gideon to give them a battle cry and lead them to victory. There happened to be nobody with a turn for leadership, and when there was no Master of the Hounds the pack was soon disorganized. There was a great deal of agitation, and a mountain of work, chiefly writing of one sort or another, but no plan, or tactics, or campaign with a definite object. By the time that Dr. Pusey found himself borne along in a cataract of High Churchmen, he had reason to regret the want of some post or office in the Church that might have made him an authority. Had he been an Archdeacon, he would at least have been, as they say, the Bishop's eyes. Such an office, he says, would have given the right of interference; and he assumes that in that case, armed with authority, he would have interfered. As it was, younger men shot ahead. He saw and lamented that Phaeton was driving the Chariot of the Sun, and that we were all getting scorched in consequence. But what could he do—only a Canon and Professor of Hebrew? Moreover, the said Phaeton had a right to drive the Sun if he could get into the seat, and a right to try a new and shorter route through the Constellations—quite as much right as Dr. Pusey himself to do what he had done, apparently with a degree of success calculated to inspire diffidence. Who was to decide between Phaeton and Dr. Pusey? He could only hold his own course, and let Phaeton hold his. Now, after forty years' wandering in the Wilderness, the desired unity of sentiment and action comes from without. The Church Association, Dr. Pusey says, has forced him and all sorts of animals—specimens from every class of the brute creation—into one herd in sheer self-defence. He tells us what we are really surprised to hear, and what will be news to a good many of our correspondents as well as readers—that this body of friends, this Phaeton, this herd, this party, as it may now be truly called, and the Church Association are quite agreed as to the doctrine, or alleged truth, now at issue. Assisted by an immense *catena* of authorities, these two antagonists have really agreed on the issue to be tried in the great court of opinion. Both sides know perfectly well what is meant by the "eastward position of the celebrant," only the one insists that the involved meaning shall be everywhere thus asserted, if the celebrant so will, whereas the other side now insists that this shall not be left to the will of the celebrant or done at all.

If, then, we are to take the account of a man possessed with no ordinary means of information, and credited with much more influence than his modesty will allow him to own, we have the fact of a large body of men—three thousand in St. James's Hall, representing many thousands more—hitherto utterly unmanageable, self-willed, impetuous, and divergent, only just now formed into one party and one doctrine by the systematic attacks of a determined foe. In the interest of truth we are bound to except to this last statement. The writers, not only of the present day, but of past time, who attempt to give reasons for this eastward position differ very considerably, insomuch that it is impossible to harmonize their opinions with what Dr. Pusey calls "the Sacramental Doctrine of Holy Scripture and the Primitive Church." He has only to state the doctrine in words, and he will be contradicted from a hundred quarters. If the three thousand gentlemen in St. James's Hall whom Dr. Pusey describes as conscious of the greatness of this issue had tried to do more than shout and laugh, they would have found their utterances on this point of supposed vitality not so very congruous. It may almost be said that no two writers of the Church of England are agreed in their language about it; and we are quite sure that a controversy may be raised upon the meaning of every writer. Of course, any man may use the words "mystery," "sacramental," "sacrificial" with such sense as his mind is capable of, but as soon as such statements [illegible]ut side by side it is seen at once that it is no more [illegible] man before us. The agreement of these three thousand [illegible] the thousands more they stand for his only that of a frightened herd, to use Dr. Pusey's own figure, compelled to show a front and push all in one direction. The constituents of his herd, however, remain the same, and we really cannot credit the Church Association with so stupendous a miracle as the sudden conversion of Dr. Pusey's headstrong, unmanageable, fly-away friends to exactly one form of doctrine upon a matter wholly beyond the human intelligence. The mind of a man, of even an ordinary man, is a very unchangeable thing. Grant that many of these three thousand were children, in the year 1833; these children, with all the faults so well described by Dr. Pusey, were the fathers of the men in St. James's Hall, and whatever they did in the former phase they will do with a variation now. So far as Dr. Pusey is concerned, the only difference to be detected between his past and his present phase is that whereas, so he tells us, he used to do all he could to check the pace of the party then, and urged, *usque ad nauseam*, any he could influence not to make any changes without having first won the people, he now does nothing of the sort. For anything that appears in Dr. Pusey's letter, the terrified "herd" might be on the edge of a precipice, and himself quite ready to see it going over. He says, indeed, they are ready to obey the law, but then he insists that the said law shall be soundly interpreted, which he holds necessary to its being law at all. As he has already expressed his absolute conviction that there is an unbroken string of concordant authorities on the point at issue from the very beginning, and that the neglect of this would vitiate any interpretation of the law,—that is, any declaration of it,—his hopes and intentions of submission to the law can only be regarded as subject to the conditions he reserves a right to impose.

It is of very little use to speculate upon what would have happened for the better had the disposers of patronage done otherwise than they did in the infancy of this movement. It might, perhaps, have been politic to hamper some of the foremost men with responsible positions, and, certainly, it is often found that a man, for one reason or other grows into an office apparently strange to his nature by his own very proper endeavours to ascertain and perform his new duties. A man who has to do things, and that upon his own responsibility, must learn a good deal of practical wisdom not lying in the way of those who only argue, talk, and write. But, happily, it never has been the practice of our Church, or of those who dispense its patronage, to silence, soften, and tame by exceptional favour those who are taking a line of their own. It would certainly encourage a good deal of innovation, and bring out many elements that have to be corrected rather than encouraged. If anything could have given to Dr. Pusey that practical turn which must be allowed to be a want in his composition, perhaps the best course would have been to treat him as the Ministry of the day did Dr. Bull, and make him a Welsh Bishop. He might have been permitted to try his best to convert the Principality to the "eastward position," and the doctrine with which he says it is necessarily associated. Had he failed to prepare the minds of the people, he admits that he would not have forced upon them the outward figure of the unacceptable doctrine. However, that day is past. The opportunity, we are convinced, will not early return; and, as the party will not be able to show how meekly it can bear high authority and gigantic power, the best thing it can do is to adapt itself to the conditions imposed by existing circumstances and the law of the land.

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VON HELLWALD'S RUSSIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA.*

(*Saturday Review.*)

WE have had occasion lately to review several works on the subject of the ceaseless flow of Russian enterprise or ascendancy over the steppes and Khanates of Central Asia. These books have much of the interest and animation of a trial at Bar. M. Vambéry plays the part of counsel for the plaintiff, and roundly asserts the innocence of the lamb and denounces the apathy of the shepherd as against the wolf. The Russian apologist, through the mouth of Captain Spalding, endeavours to show that the fable is of no application. The author now before us, after hearing the arguments of both parties, analyses the evidence, reviews the proceedings, and closes the suit by dismissing Great Britain with a warning, and condemning her in costs for *laches* in the case. Amongst the various contributions made towards an accurate comprehension of the exact aim and position of Russia in Asia, this book of Herr von Hellwald must take a high rank. He has gone far and wide in search of facts. Scientific disquisitions, records of perilous adventures, the official returns of Russian naval officers, the speeches of members of our own Parliament, the opinions of Continental writers on disputed points of geography and politics, the statesmanship of Lord Lawrence, and the views of Mr. Grant Duff, have all been laid under requisition, and have respectively contributed to the formation of very strong conclusions. The book, moreover, has been constructed on a thoroughly artistic and methodical plan. The reader is conducted through portions devoted to ethnology, geography, and national characteristics, to the final deliverance in a chapter of nearly eighty pages, which leaves England with but small pretensions to political penetration or diplomatic success. In fact, the whole process by which the writer arrives at his deductions somewhat reminds us of the charge of the Chief Justice in the case of the Claimant. The rivers and sands in the neighbourhood of the Sea of Aral are discussed as minutely as the college days at Stonyhurst and the geography of South America. Then we are shown the cold gradation and well-balanced form by which each Czar in succession has felt himself called on to explore, remonstrate, occupy, chastise, lecture, and annex. Next our hanging judge proceeds to demonstrate that, while we have been driven out from Afghanistan, and have had nothing but petty border wars and internal difficulties for the last thirty years, Russia has been quietly extending her frontier, securing her acquisitions, and gradually digesting and assimilating the heterogeneous elements that have come under her sway.

It is not difficult in such a work to point out some mistakes of actual facts, or some deductions which, owing to erroneous information, appear absolutely untenable. At p. 168 we are told of an Indian paper called the *Calcutta Despatch*. We apprehend that by this term the author, or possibly the translator, designates, not any one of the independent local journals, but the official Indian publication known as the *Government Gazette*. At p. 224 it is implied that Lord Lawrence was Viceroy at the time of the Indian Mutiny. It is, however, venial for a laborious and untravelled German to have forgotten or misapprehended the distinction between a Chief Commissioner of a frontier province and the Governor-General of the whole Empire. No Rajpoot princes were present at Lord Mayo's Umballa Durbar, inasmuch as that nobleman, for political and departmental reasons, studiously refrained from raising any of those irritating pretensions which would have infallibly been excited by the arrival of Meywar or Jeypore to meet the Mahomedan Ameer who came from over the border. Then it is hardly fair in a writer who is so well informed to say that he passes over "in silence the cruelty and barbarity with which English squatters and settlers, merchants, and even missionaries, know how to extirpate the native populations." There have been, as Indian administrators and English Secretaries of State know, collisions and jars in our oldest provinces between indigo or tea planters and coolies, between English landholders and Bengali tenants, between capitalists working at the high pressure of the nineteenth century and Oriental artisans and mechanics who plod along with the implements and are hardly wakened up out of the customs described in Manu. But whatever may have been the errors of the impetuous, strong-willed, and occasionally overbearing Anglo-Saxon, the case between him and his ryots and coolies cannot be dismissed off hand in such a sweeping sentence; and as for extirpation, it would be difficult to point out any place in which the immediate result of English ascendancy has not been vastly to increase the native population. It is rather hard, too, on the missionaries to be accused of thinning the villages in which they plant their churches and schools. On previous occasions these same reverend gentlemen have been roundly abused by the hardest exponents of the Manchester school for intruding into the sacred domain of politics, or for asserting the claims and equities of the toiling millions, who may go at one step from helpless submission to wild and unreasoning revolt. They will be rather startled to learn that, instead of showing their converts, and, as a direct consequence, the unconverted Hindus of adjoining villages, how lawfully to resist oppression and to meet force by constitutional means, they have been veiling extreme Malthusian doctrines under the cloak of Christianity. The distinguished traveller Mr. T. T. Cooper did not, we believe, accompany Major Sladen in his expedition of 1869 to the Panthay kingdom lying between Burmah and the Chinese Empire. Mr. Cooper was then engaged on his own account in a very different direction, and Major Sladen's expedition, from which the King of Burmah could scarcely have imagined that the "English had nothing less in view than the annexation of his kingdom," took place in 1868 and not in 1869. We are indebted to a writer in the *Pall Mall Gazette* for pointing out, in addition to the above-mentioned mistakes, that Sadik, the leader of the Dunganis, was not killed, as stated, in January 1864, but that he is alive and was aiding the Khivans only last summer. But these mistakes will not prevent our recommending this book as an excellent work of reference for any Englishman who wishes to understand the whole gist of a political discussion wherein hardihood of assertion has often been in inverse proportion to sufficiency of knowledge. It is the result of much training, inquiry, and research. Its style is clear. The work of translation has been excellently performed by an English officer who has served for ten years in the Austrian army, and who is well acquainted with colloquial as well as classical German. When any new and ambitious member is desirous of puzzling Mr. Bourke, of supplementing Mr. Grant Duff, or of putting Lord George Hamilton through a competitive examination on the geography and politics of Eastern Turkistan, he should fortify himself with the facts and statistics arranged by this learned German, and illustrated by an excellent map, which is coloured in a fashion to bring politics home to the eye. It is worthy of an author who is a member of at least half a dozen Geographical Societies.

One of the chief merits of the writer is that he shows exactly what Russia has done and is doing in Central Asia, up to date. Events tread on each other's heels so quickly; the tracts overrun, annexed, or taken "under protection," are so distant, unfamiliar, and remote from the ordinary Special Correspondent; the names are spelt in so many different ways; and the whole subject is so repellent to the general reader, that we have additional cause to thank a writer who traces for us the ebb and flow of Russian ascendancy from the days of Czar Peter to the campaign of 1873. The position of affairs may be concisely described as follows. Almost the whole of the Sea of Aral is within the Empire of Russia, and no land, except a very minute portion abutting on a gulf at its south-western extremity, could be claimed on any pretence by any Khan, Kirghiz Sultan, or other potentate of the Desert. The Caspian, though not similarly encircled by the Russian dominions, is practically an inland lake, subject to the will of the Czar, commanded by his forts, traversed by his fleets, and sounded and explored by his officers. If the penetrating eye of Gibbon, overlooking the whole range of history, could only discern the flags of two navies on the waters of the Caspian, one of which was that of a Russian admiral, it may be safely predicted that no other nation is henceforth ever likely to launch a fleet there; nor will Baron Reuter, whatever he may accomplish in the construction of a railroad from Resht to Teheran, be likely to use his concession for cutting down the forests of Mazenderan and for building Persian ships. Eastward of the most southern point of the Sea of Aral, the Russian line encloses the worthless desert of Kizzil Kum, or the "Red Sand," and also a comparatively populous and fruitful district in which are such cities as Samarcand, Tashkend, and Khojend. In fact the boundary here goes some way to the south of the river Zarfashan (the scatterer of gold), and enables the Russian Viceroy to command "Kokand the charming" on the one side, and "Bokhara the ennobled" on the other. We may remark, by the way, that it is not easy to find an exact parallel in English to the epithets *Lateef* and *Shareef*, which, in Mahommedan parlance, are invariably appended, the former to Kokand, and the latter to Bokhara. *Lateef* is equivalent to graceful, elegant, charming, and reminds us of the epithet *liparai* appropriated for his city by the Athenian. *Shareef* expresses more qualities than one. It signifies noble, eminent, and holy. There is a flavour of sanctity about the word, for it is usually applied to the Prince of Mecca, to the descendants of Mahommed, and to the Koran itself, by any Mussulmen of ordinary education or intelligence. The accomplished writer of the article on Russian advances in the recent number of the *Quarterly* translates the word by "illustrious," which to our thinking does not do full justice to the sentiment.

But to return to our annexations. The exigencies of Russian officialism have in some respects a striking resemblance to those with which we are familiar with in Oude or the Punjab. The palace of the Ameer at the old capital of Timur has been converted into a hospital and a magazine. The want of bread, felt for some time, has been obviated by two enterprising persons, one a Tartar the other a German. These were succeeded by an Italian organ-grinder and his monkey; and a "kind of restaurant" has also been opened. Tashkend has actually a Russian church, and a newspaper published in the conqueror's language, the *Turkistanskiya Vyedomoste*, and the officers of the garrison of Samarcand have set up a "club." We should not have expected to find a complaint that Russian politicals had not acquired the Bakhariot or vernacular, and Persian, the diplomatic language of the country. But the fact is so stated. There can be little doubt that with a Government so liberal, and with officers so accustomed to master all the Continental languages, this drawback will soon be surmounted, and that we may speedily hear that Lieutenant Nevsky has "passed" in the language of the district, or that Captain Mikhailovich has been presented with a thousand roubles for his complete mastery over the Gulistan and the Anvari. The operations against Khiva, we all know, have been very recently the subject of diplomatic reference and polite evasion. But the upshot of the whole matter in regard to the Khanates may be fairly stated in the following way. A considerable part of Kokand has been incorporated; and Russians possess the whole country from the lake of Issik-Kul on the east to a good way south of the Ser Darya or Jaxartes; Samarcand is garrisoned; Bokhara is spared. The Commercial Treaty of 1868 does, however, vest Russian merchants with special privileges in the whole Khanate of Bokhara, and provides for the appointment of Russian agents in the towns. Khiva, though overrun by a Russian column, has neither been formally annexed nor openly abandoned: but a mere glance at the map will show the extreme importance of its retention to Russia as a means of rounding off its acquisitions in Turkistan, and of completing the communication between the eastern shores of the Caspian north of the Attrek and the cities of Kette-Kurgan, Samarcand, Khojend, and Tashkend. Herr von Hellwald lays stress on the active preparations for railways, telegraphs, and roads; on the flotillas which command the Caspian and the Jaxartes; and on the enormous moral influence which his triumph over so many physical and political obstacles has acquired for the Czar with the nomads and priests of the Khanates.

The conclusions drawn from the facts we have analysed above are not so very extravagant or unfair. The author gives no countenance to alarming vaticinations which picture Delhi as one day plundered by Cossacks, and the Doab of Hindostan as overrun by irregular levies of cavalry extemporized from the Central Asian plains. To use his own language, "the conquest of India" by the Russians is "most improbable." But he considers that Russia never loses sight of two other main objects—the establishment of a vast commercial monopoly in Asia, and the solution of the "Turkish question" by a preponderating influence on the frontiers of Persia and Afghanistan. In other words, the Czar is to get at Constantinople by way of Teheran, Khiva, and Samarcand. That a Russian governor-general occupying Mahommedan cities, "protecting" or overshadowing Khanates, constructing forts, putting down robbers, and assuring a safe transit to *kafilas*, will have enormous facilities for attracting trade into new channels, will hardly be disputed by the most complacent optimist. Nor is it possible to view without deep interest the completion of the long basis of operations which enables Russia at any one moment to threaten the valley of the Euphrates, the frontier provinces of Persia, and the road to Herat. We must refer readers to the work itself, in which a series of connected facts and well-chosen argument is adduced to prove these two aims neither visionary nor impracticable. It cannot be supposed that a Russian expedition, organized and successful at considerable cost, has no other object than the suppression of a few plundering hordes. Another consideration has presented itself to Indian administrators, which Herr von Hellwald has partially apprehended. It is quite possible to anticipate serious obstacles to the secure and effective government of our Indian dependency by events very far short of an actual collision between the British sepoy and the Cossack somewhere in the neighbourhood of the Oxus. The *Times* on more than one occasion has written as if the close proximity to India of a Russian province would be the most natural and unobjectionable thing in the world. Practical Indian statesmen think very differently. Russian agents are adepts at intrigue and diplomacy. Natives of all ranks and castes are proverbially credulous, excitable, restless. In every large Oriental town or State there is always a set of fanatics or revolutionists who detest regularity, who welcome disturbance, who rise during anarchy like scum to the surface of a boiling cauldron. In Hyderabad, at Patna, at Lucknow, in Eastern Bengal, on the North-Western frontier, it is impossible for the most experienced official to say what absurdity may not be credited; what rash enterprise at the hands of a few resolute desperadoes who hope for foreign interference may not be crowned with a temporary success. It is very well to say that we cannot quarrel with a rival potentate in Asia because he is a foe to bigotry and a friend to commerce. It may be that Russia will be glad of a few years' rest to consolidate her late acquisitions before she makes a further move in any direction at all. But the truth is that since the countrymen of Dupleix and Lally were ejected from India, we have never known there even the shadow of rivalry with any great European Power. To affect unconcern or indifference in the teeth of the evidence arrayed by the author whom we have been reviewing would be a mistake even more lamentable than the remedy of impotent bluster or unreasonable counterclaims.

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* *The Russians in Central Asia: a Critical Examination down to the Present Time of the Geography and History of Central Asia.* By Frederick von Hellwald, Member of the Geographical Societies of Vienna, Mexico, Paris, Geneva, New York, &c. Translated from the German by Lieut.-Col. Theodore Wirgman, LL.B. With a Map. London: Henry S. King & Co. 1874.

THE CARLIST WAR IN SPAIN.

(*Daily News' Special Correspondent.*)

SANTANDER, July 16.

EXACTLY one year ago Don Carlos entered Spain, in the northern provinces of which a few partisans had some months before risen in his favour. Let us now recapitulate what progress his cause has made since then. Through the weakness and constant divisions of his opponents he had been enabled to overrun the whole of the Basque Provinces and Navarre, and also, it must be added, the mountainous and sparsely populated districts of Catalonia, but not a single city or town of real importance, Tolosa and Estella excepted, has had to acknowledge his sovereignty. As to the former, it was in vain besieged for many months and as often relieved by General Loma, who invariably drove back General Lizarraga, whenever opposed to him, until he received orders from Madrid to withdraw the garrison. Then, of course, the Carlists entered unopposed. Estella, brave garrison, defended itself in the fortified convent, where it was left unaided and unrelieved, and after its brilliant defence even Don Carlos permitted it to retire with all the honours of war. It is unnecessary to refer to Bilbao, the relief of which has been so recently effected, but through the unfortunate death and defeat of Marshal Concha, and the time it will take to reorganize the army, it is more than probable that another siege of this important place will take place. Indeed, the bulk of the Carlist army has already left Estella with this view, and every day increases the stringency of the blockade. The experience of the late attempts at its relief will not be lost upon the National army, and already a contract for the submarine telegraph line to Portugalete from this place has been entered into. Not only is Bilbao to be placed in certain communication with Madrid, but San Sebastian also by the same means. The river, too, will be efficiently guarded, and everything possible will be done to avoid a repetition of what occurred a few months ago. Still the blow to an important branch of our trade—that of iron ore—will be severe.

As long as the river remains navigable the country around is comparatively unimportant in connection with the question of defence. The Spanish squadron is, however, much to blame for its inertness in preventing the landing of arms on the coast, and it seems only too true that 25 Krupp guns, with ammunition in proportion were actually disembarked a few days ago; one account says from an English steamer, and another and more probable, from a fleet of fishing boats. This is the most serious affair which has happened to the Madrid Government, and it will enable the Carlists to carry on the war in a manner which may well cause that Government some little alarm. The only hope is that the possession of such weapons may induce the enemy to venture out of his mountain fastnesses, and cross the Ebro. Here in his turn he will meet with all the difficulties which Marshal Concha encountered in the want of a commissariat, for the country itself is totally opposed to the claims of Don Carlos. Dorregary is too cautious, however, to risk his all on such a chance, and will probably confine himself to a new siege of Bilbao, at the same time leaving sufficient battalions for the defence of Estella. The miserable admixture of the political with the military element in the National army is already producing its results. Not only have Concha's generals of Alphonsist tendencies retired, but a large number of officers of inferior rank also, the whole of whose posts have had to be filled by men of different political opinions. All this happening before the enemy is a disgrace to the army, and will serve to show the reason of its previous inefficiency. The consequence is that the task of reconstructing the Army is a work of such time and difficulty, especially when coupled with an almost total want of resources in men, money, credit, and material, that a couple of months may elapse before any movement of attack is made. The probability is that the Carlists will take the offensive in the meantime, and by a diversion weaken their oponents, and still further postpone the resumption of hostilities. The hot weather is beginning to be felt severely, rendering the chances of the continuance of the campaign still more distant.

I have forborne to touch upon the subject of the execution of Captain Schmidt, the Prussian officer, who acted in the capacity of Special Correspondent to the Austrian *New Free Press*, for I fully expected that the report would prove to be as unfounded as that of the alleged shooting of the German officer in the Spanish Army (Lieutenant Hermann). It unfortunately appears, however, but too true. The only doubt is as to the details. A letter from Estella, published in the Madrid papers, states that he was shot in Abarzuza, in company with the decimated troops so barbarously slaughtered by direct order of Don Carlos, and other accounts state that a reprieve had been sent by Don Carlos, but that it arrived too late. It is to be hoped that the Prussian and Austrian Governmetns will send a Commissioner to investigate and report immediately upon the facts, and if no better explanation can be given than has already been offered, those two Governments might perhaps combine with those of other civilised nations in putting an end to such atrocities, or even in enabling the whole country to express its unfettered opinion as to by whom, and in what manner it wishes to be governed. The triumph of Don Carlos in Spain is impossible in the face of modern enlightenment, and all that his followers can do is to harass this distracted country while their means last. The only justification which the Carlists can offer for the massacre of their prisoners is the burning of Abarzuza by a few enraged soldiers aggravated at the defence made under cover of its walls. But are the Carlists themselves entirely free from blame in this respect? Let them consider what they did at Berga and Igualada, to say nothing of the 150 railway stations in various parts of the country which they have set fire to without the shadow of provocation.

SANTANDER, July 18.

The Carlists appear determined to continue the campaign on a system peculiarly their own. Following the proclamation of their Commander-in-Chief, General Dorregaray, stating that the war would be without quarter, their military Governor of Biscay has adopted the novel plan of making prisoners of some 1,600 of the principal inhabitants of the towns on the coast, and for every shot or shell fired at the fishing places by the Republican war vessels one of these unfortunate prisoners, to be selected by lot, is to be executed; and the property of Liberals is to be mulcted of the amount of the damage inflicted. The preamble of the Military Governor's order is worthy of quotation. It says:—"In consequence of the acts of piracy which the enemy's steamers have committed against the poor inoffensive fishermen of the coast, bringing into play all kinds of treacherous and wicked schemes in order to accomplish the destruction of the fishing industry, and with it the sole means of subsistence of the very numerous families of the hamlets of the seaboard; believing that in view of these offences the time has arrived for us to adopt with all speed the most energetic measures to restrain the enemy in his barbarous conduct, I therefore issue the following order"—that above quoted. For any good that the gunboats do in the prevention of arms being landed, they may just as well stop here, and the Liberal inhabitants may hope to be then set at liberty.

One is very apt to think that a cause which adopts such measures as these, instead of the ordinary means of carrying on war, must be in an exceedingly bad state. To the great credit of the Madrid Government, they are determined not to make reprisals. They are entitled to sympathy, and something more, in the arduous task of battling with intolerance and bigotry, and unless some help is forthcoming, it is hopeless to look for a termination of the war, before the country is plunged into irretrievable ruin. Marshal Zavala appears desirous to be relieved of the command-in-chief on account of ill-health. At his advanced years this is not to be wondered at; but the difficulties in the way of bringing the army into proper condition may well induce him to give up the attempt. General Morioncs will in that case succeed, and the Marshal may resume his less enormous post at Madrid, and do his utmost to procure the resources indispensable for the purpose. The Third Army Corps is being slowly formed at Vittoria, but General Loma, who is to take the command, has not yet left San Sebastian.

The press is in a most unfortunate state. It is prohibited from publishing both war and financial news. As one of the journals pathetically and naively observes, "What is it to publish then?" Every day several papers break through the rule, and have to submit to a fine more or less severe according to the gravity of the offence. Fortunately for them there is very little war news to give just now, and except with respect to Bilbao, and the attack by the Carlists on Cuenca, there does not seem much prospect of a continuance of fighting in the places of chief interest for many weeks. Reinforcements have been sent in all haste to the latter place, which is holding out with all the determination of its neighbour Teruel, upon which the title of "heroic" has been bestowed. Another crisis is, of course, spoken of. The unfortunate Finance Minister, finding all his schemes insufficient to obtain money or credit, besides rendering the Ministry itself more unpopular than ever, is to be sacrificed; and it is said that his place is to be filled by a wealthy banker of Madrid, who is prepared to overcome the more pressing immediate difficulties in supplying the army with pay, ammunition, and provisions.

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IS AN

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Dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
To the Proprietors of L. S."
NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

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This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of Opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

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Bombay, 30th December 1873.

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as recently adopted for the United States Cavalry, takes the ·450 central fire service Boxer Cartridge. It equals a rifle in range and in accuracy of fire, and is unequalled for durability of construction. It can be easily loaded and unloaded when dark, and can be carried with perfect safety when loaded. It far surpasses in efficiency and quality of make the numerous cheap pistols of various make which now flood the market.

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for the waistcoat pocket, shoots hard and straight

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WHITTLE & Co.

Bombay, 18th August 1874.

NOTICE is hereby given, that existing LICENSES for SALE of EUROPE and AMERICAN TOBACCO and CHEROOTS in the Town and Island of Bombay will EXPIRE on the 30TH SEPTEMBER 1874. Under Act IV. of 1857, all persons, Hotel-keepers and others, retailing Tobacco, Cheroots, and all preparations of Tobacco are required to take out licenses, which are obtainable on application to the Assistant Commissioner of Customs at Carnac Bunder.

The charge for each license is One Rupee per annum or for any part of a year.

A. JERVOISE,
Deputy Commissioner of Customs.

Bombay Custom House, 15th August 1874.

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By Order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY,
Secretary.

4, Forbes Street, Bombay, 7th August 1874.

NOTICE.—On the 3rd, 4th, and 5th December next, there will be an EXHIBITION of HORSES, CATTLE, FRUIT, VEGETABLES, and GRAINS, at Koondla, in the Bhownuggur State. Rupees Three Thousand (3,000) will be given in Prizes, in accordance with terms of Printed Prospectus.

A HORSE and CATTLE FAIR will be held at the same time and place.

The Durbar intends purchasing a large number of Horses, and the opportunity ought to be a good one for both buyers and sellers. Koondla is in the heart of one of the best horse-breeding districts of Kattywar, and is 19 miles south of Amreilly.

The Durbar will render every assistance to intending visitors, and any information, regarding either Exhibition or Fair, will be gladly given by the Undersigned.

H. L. NUTT, Captain,
Assistant Political Agent, on special duty Bhownuggur,
Secretary, Koondla Exhibition and Cattle Fair.

Bhownuggur, 11th August 1874.

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3 per cent. only deducted.

No. 1 Sweep. Tickets Rs. 50 (fifty) each.
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Full particulars on Saturdays.
N.B.—Please write legibly.

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Tickets Rs. 10 (Ten) each—Cash.

Five (5) per cent. will be deducted for local races, &c. Rs. (1,000) One Thousand will be divided among Starters.

Of the balance (after paying expenses).

The Winner to take two-thirds.
The 2nd Horse " one-quarter.
The 3rd Horse " one-twelfth.

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First halves of Currency Notes will NOT be acknowledged.

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SECRETARY MURREE CLUB,
Murree.

N. B.—Applicants are requested to sign legibly.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE

AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
(ON ITS APPELLATE SIDE.)
SUIT NO. 494 OF 1871,—APPEAL NO. 262.

PESTONJEE MERWANJEE TUBACK, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, residing on the Tardeo Road, without the Fort, Bombay .... } Plaintiff and Appellant.

vs.

NAVAZBAI, wife of Rustomjee Ardaseer Wadia, Parsee Inhabitant, residing at Parell, without the Fort of Bombay; MEHERBAI, wife of Cursetjee Jehangeer Tarrachund, also Parsee Inhabitant, residing at Mody Khana Street, within the Fort, Bombay; and CURSETBAI, wife of Shapoorjee Jeewajee Bottlewalla, also Parsee Inhabitant, residing in Hornby Row, within the Fort, Bombay, Grand-daughters, Heirs, and personal representatives of the late MANECKBAI, deceased, Widow of the late Muncherjee Pestonjee, deceased; and the said RUSTOMJEE ARDASEER WADIA, also Parsee Inhabitant, residing at Parell aforesaid, and the said SHAPOORJEE JEEWAJEE, also Parsee Inhabitant, residing at Hornby Row aforesaid, Executors of the last Will and Testament of the late said Maneckbai, deceased, Widow of the late Muncherjee Pestonjee, deceased; GOOLBAI Widow of the late Ruttonjee Munjee Guzdur, Parsee woman, residing in Nanabhoy Bomanjee Lane, within the Fort, Bombay; JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, residing in Bazaar Gate Street, within the Fort, Bombay; and FAMJEE NOWROJEE, Parsee, residing in Nanabhoy Bomanjee Street, within the Fort, Bombay. } Defendants and Respondents.

Pursuant to [illegible] made in the above Suit and the Appellate side, [illegible] the Decree [illegible]teenth day of December, One thousand [illegible] and bearing date the Nine[illegible] following immoveable [illegible] eight hundred and seventy-two, the [illegible] before CH[illegible] property will be sold by Public Auction, in one Lot, of this H[illegible] ARLES EDWARD FOX, Esquire, the Commissioner WEDN[illegible] Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on eight [illegible]SDAY, the Ninth day of September, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon—

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Pestonjee Merwanjee Tubak; Navazbai, wife of Rustomjee Ardaseer Wadia; Meherbai, wife of Cursetjee Jehangeer Tarrachund; Cursetbai, wife of Shapoorjee Jeevajee Bottlewalla, grand-daughters, heirs, and personal representatives of the late Maneckbai deceased, widow of the late Muncherjee Pestonjee, deceased; and the said Rustomjee Ardaseer Wadia and Shapoorjee Jeewajee, Executors of the last Will and Testament of the late Maneckbai, deceased, widow of the late Muncherjee Pestonjee, deceased; Goolbai, widow of the late Ruttonjee Munjee Guzdur, Jamsetjee Nowrojee and Framjee Nowrojee, or any of them, in all that piece or ground with two compartments of a chawl standing thereon, with the appurtenances, situate on the west side of a passage leading into Nanabhoy Bomonjee Lane, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about one hundred and eighty-three square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 46, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 51 and 52, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north by a passage leading to the privies, on or towards the south by a partly wall and the property of Muncherjee Merwanjee Jussawalla, on or towards the east by a passage used in common by the said chawl, and on or towards the west by a public sweepers' passage, dividing the property to be sold from the properties of Burjorjee Ruttonjee Cooper and Dorabjee Hormusjee Kanga, and which said compartments were formerly in the occupation of the defendants Maneckbai (deceased) and Goolbai, and are now in the occupation of the said defendant Goolbai, and Framjee Ruttonjee and Eduljee Shapoorjee Pochee as tenants, together with a right of way to the privies situate on the north side of the said property.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale applications may be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. TYABJEE and SAYANI, Plaintiff's Attornies.—Dated this 7th day of August 1874.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

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